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SIR HENRY SELDEN ON THE COIN OF THE KINGDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following dialogue concerning the coin of the kingdom was found in the library of *Sir Henry Spelman;* as it particularly refers to the treasure drained from this realm, by the usurping supremacy of *Rome*, and on other accounts as well as its own intrinsic merits, and those of its erudite author, you, it is hoped, will find it worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany. The speakers are *Viandante* and *Selvaggio*. It appears to want the commencement.

See Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ, Oxon. 1698.

Viand. God amend them; but to return to the point that led us into this degression. *The excessive price of meat.* I pray let us now leave foreign countries, to look a little into our own; and tell me what you think to be the cause, that the prices of things do so far exceed the proportion of ancient times. For I have seen in an old evidence that a good cow was sold in those days for ten or twelve shillings; and at this day, I dare say, such a one will cost thirty or forty shillings, and so likewise of other things.

Selv. How sore soever *victuallers, inn-keepers, taverns*, and such like, gripe their guests and travellers, yet it is worth the examining, whether the prices of things be in any notable excess greater than in ancient times they have been. For if we consider the value of the shillings then with the value of the shilling now, we shall find that their shilling was in value three

of ours. For then out of an ounce of silver they coined but five groats, and after, because money was scarce in the land, the king caused ten groats to be made of an ounce. So that by this means there grew to be twice as much money in the land as was afore, and yet never the more of silver. After, in the 36th of Henry VIII. it was enhaunced to four shillings the ounce; and now lastly unto five. So that now our five shillings neither weigheth nor is more worth in silver than their five groats of ancient time, and then it followeth by necessary consequence, that the cow that you speak of to be sold for ten shillings, may now be well worth thirty shillings, and yet no difference at all in their prices. For admit, that the custom used in the time of the Conqueror, and since also, (as appeareth by *Doomsday Book*, &c.) had continued until this day, to receive and pay all sums of mony according unto the weight and touch, without respect of the stamp or coin, then was the price of your ten shilling cow six ounces of silver, and ours of thirty shillings is so likewise, and not one penny more; *& sic de cæteris.* But admit again that the queen's majesty should reduce her coin to the former rate of five groats to the ounce, do you think that things would then be sold for so many shillings or pounds as they now be? I warrant you—No. Then it is the unstable value of our former coins that so much deceiveth a great number; for look into such things as have always retained an uniform content, and you shall find little difference between our and the former times in giving one of those things for another. For, at this day, you may buy a cow for as few sheep as you could then, and a horse for as few cows. The land that was then let, with us in *Norfolk* for 8*d.* or 10*d.* the acre, and now for eight groats or three shillings, was in those days also let for a coumbe of barley, and yet will not now be hired at so great a rate.

Viand. You have answered me beyond my expectation, but yet not fully satisfied me, for though I allow you these proportions, yet there remaineth a great diversitie. For I have read that in old time, a quarter of *wheat* was sold at *London* for 2*s.* a fat *ox* for a noble, a fat *sheep* for 6*d.* 10*d.* half a dozen of *pidgeons* for a penny, a fat *goose* for 2*d.* a *pig* for a penny, and other things after that *rate.* And yet I grant that a man, in letting or selling his land for corn, cattle, and such like, or ware for ware, might in those days have as much as he can get now.

Selv. The time you speak of was about the 10th of Edward III. and the like hath been at other times also. And when the cause hereof is well considered, you shall find another right good reason

why things should be sold for more mony now than they were then, and yet no whit at all dearer; and that is the plenty and abundance of plate and mony, which at this day is to be found in *England* more than ever was in time past. For it is not our commodities that be grown dearer, but *gold* and *silver* are become more common and of less estimation than they were wont, insomuch that whereas plate was dainty in great men's houses, it ruffleth now even at the meanest tables; and mony is so little respected, as we will give great store thereof for a small commodity. Like as in the days of *Solomon*, silver was so plentiful, as it was nothing esteemed: no! it was holden so base a metal, as *Solomon* would not make one vessel thereof, no, not for his own service, much less for the temple of God! Yet afterwards it became so scarce, as when *Joash* undertook to repair the temple, he was driven to tax the people for it, that thereby he might have wherewith to pay the workmen, and wheron to make the holy vessels. So King Edward III. having with effusion of much treasure ended his Scottish wars, and determin'd to begin afresh with *France*, practised such means to recover mony to supply these charges, as he got so much into his hands, that writers report it was very scant and hard to become by through the whole realm, and hereupon proceed the cheapness that you speak of. Men were constrained to give a great deal of ware for a little mony, because they could have no other *chaffer* for their commodities. But frome these particular contingents you must not raise general consequents, for in that sort I can shew unto you that things were much dearer before the time you speak of than they are now. As in 22d of Edward I. a quarter of wheat was sold for 30*s*. So in the time of Richard I. all things were so exceeding dear for three or four years together, that a quarter of wheat was then sold for 18*s*. 8*d*. a strange price, if you consider the allay of mony then currant, and this was almost 400 years ago. Also in the year 1289 (Edward I. 17), wheat was ordinarily sold for 8*s*. the bushel, and continued at that price almost fourty years together, rising oftentimes to 10*s*. the bushel, and sometimes to a mark and above, as in the year 1317; and in these days other things bare price accordingly. I could put you many examples more, if these sufficed not; but sure I am of mind that all occurrents rightly weighed, things be little or nothing dearer than in ancient time.

Viand. You say sore unto me, if you make it appearent that mony were so plentiful as you affirm it. For my own part, I am sure I have little enough.

Selv. And I too; but that is not the matter. For what store of

sap soever the tree hath, yet many spriggs and leaves do wither away for want thereof. The great ones have it, I warrant you; and that *ultra modum*, but to our matter. Two things are the causes thereof: it is brought in more plentifully than in ancient times, and carried out more sparingly. Brought in more plentifully, in respect of greater traffick that we have had within these latter years, even to all places in the world, by which we have uttered our own commodities at the dearest, and fetch the foreign from the original places, which with far greater charge we were wont to buy at second hand.

Viand. Yea, marry, sir, the less we have of some of that trafficking the better (I think) for *England*. For by this means they carry from us our good corn, wool, cloth, copper, lead, tin, and such like rich commodities, and the sustenence of our countrey, and return us for them excess of lawn, camric, plums, spice, *suckets*, and other lascivious trumpery, whereby effeminate delicacie is crept in amongst us, and our war like reputation put in peril to be lost. This kind of traffick may well be termed *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*. Doth the wealth and mony you speack of come into *England* by this means?

Selv. Nothing less. There be other good merchandise enough, as pitch, tar, iron, copper, deal, madder, woad, cutchaneal, and such like, and yet those you speak of, are in some measure necessary. But by our traffick into foreign countries, though we many times bring home light and frivolous toys, yet they are often accompanied with *gold* and *silver* both in coin and bullion. Besides you know that the treasure (according to my capacity), is infinate, which in these latter years hath been unshipped in *England*.

For if Edward III. had not by this means fortify'd himself with the alliance and friendship of the noble knight, Sir John of Henault, the Dukes of Brabant and Gilderland, the Archbishop of Colein, the Marquess Guleck, Sir Arnold de Baquetien, the Lord Walkenbargh, and others; and also greatly impair'd the power of the French king by winning the Flemings from the obedience of the Earl of Flanders, (his assured friend), and by procuring the stay of much of the aid by him expected out of the empire, Scotland and other places, he had not only failed in his French attempts, but also put his kingdom of England in hazard by the Scots, who were sure of all the help and backing that France could any way afford them. So had it not been for the aid and friendship of the French king, the Earls of Bullogne, St. Paul, the Gascoines, and other foreigners, Henry III. had been bereav'd of his kingdom by his own subjects; which, notwithstanding he held with great difficulty. So the rest likewise. But on the contrary part, the

others whom you nam'd neglecting this right precious (tho' costly) ground work, not only wanted it when need requir'd, but with the ruine of their people, state, and kingdom, lost their crown and dearest lives by the infernal hands of curs'd murtherers, their rebellious subjects getting once the better hand.

Viand. But Edward II. used means also to have procured the amity and assistance of divers foreigners, as the Duke of Bretain, the Lord Biskey, the Lady Biskey, (governess of the king of Castile and Leon), James, king of Arragon, and others. And Richard II. sought the like of the hands of the French king, and so the rest likewise of others.

Selv. True, not examining the dependencies of time present, they imagined, in their prosperity, that things to come would ever have good success, and therefore deferr'd still the doing of it till extreme necessity compell'd them to it, and then their estates being utterly desperate and ruinated, no man willingly would lend them aid or ear. Knowing that when the fury of the disease hath once possessed the vital places, it is then too late to apply physick. This reason made the princes, you speak of, to refuse King Edward II. And as for Richard II. when the French king saw how he was entangled and overladen with dangerous rebellions and divisions of his nobles and commons at home, war in Scotland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, sending forces against the Infidels releiving the expell'd King of Armenia, and many other such turbulent affairs, he then thought (and truly), that there was more to be gotten by being his enemy than his friend, and taking advantage of that opportunity defied him also and warr'd upon him, so that King Richard, wholly void of aid and hope, fell into the hands of his proud barons, and lost both crown and life. In like miserable sort stood the case with Henry VI. For being once descended to the lowest exigent, who almost durst releive him or any of the rest, for fear (as our proverb saith), of pulling an old house upon his own head. Whereas, if in their flourishing estate they had employed their treasure to encounter future perils, being yet afar off, they had (no doubt) securely held their crowns, and perhaps without much business illuded all the practises of their enemies drawing nearer.

Had Richard II. at the time when being in France he bestowed the value of 10,000*l.* in gifts upon the ficle French king, stayed there and employed the other 300,000 and odd marks (by him also wasted at that bravery) in gaining the amity of his neighbour princes to serve his turn when need should be, it is not unlikely but afterwards it might have sav'd all the rest. For it is a good rule that is taught us in the art of fencing, to break the blow or thrust that might endanger

us as far from our bodies as we can. For, as I said before, when things be drawn to the last period, the time of help is past, according to the saying of Hecuba to her betrayed husband, being about to arm himself.

> ——— Quæ mens tam dira miserrime confux,
> Impulet his cingi telis! aut quo ruis? (inguit)
> Non talia auxilii, nec defensoribus istis
> Tempus eget; non si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.

Most royal therefore are the providence and expences of her excellent majesty; who (as it were with Lynceus-eyes) looking into the lowest secrets of the practices of her enemies, hath not only for these thirty-six years utterly cancell'd and made them frustrate: but foreseeing also what mighty consequence may depend on mean begining, omitteth no diligence to defeat them whilst they are yet in the shell, or so to environ the mark whereat they are levelled, as being patch'd they shall be able to perform nothing.

Knowing it to be far greater wisdom to preserve the body (whilst it is sound), from all infirmities than by admitting a dangerous disease to gain the credit of an excellent cure. And tho' mony be the blood wherein the life of all common-wealths, as in a nest, is cherish'd, yet nature teacheth that to preserve health, and cure an impostumate disease, we ought to lett blood out, and that sometimes in great abundance. And as Themistocles said, "*pecunia nervus belli*," (mony is also the sinews of war), and look how necessary peace is in a common-wealth, so necessary is war to beget peace, for peace is *belli filia* (the daughter of war). But to return to our matter, lest we fare like the unskilful hounds, that undertake a fresh when they have hunted the first till she be almost spent.

It appeareth by that, that hath been said, that a main port by which our treasure hath been vented from us heretofore is now shut, (God be thank'd), and that instead thereof no new is open'd. So that thereby our store must needs remain better by us than it hath, and we by consequence must be the richer. It is also to be added, that, whereas in former times much of the treasure that came into the sand was buried up in superstitious employments, as about images, shrines, tabernacles, copes, vestments, altars, cloaths, crucifixes, candelsticks, &c. by means whereof the common-wealth became no whit richer than if that part so employed had never come within the land.

Now we do not only retain that idolatrous change in our purses, (which makes us much the wealthier), but the rest also, which for

many hundred years together was so employed, is now to our greater enrichment returned again amongst us, by dissolution of these popish ceremonies.

Viand. You may also reckon the mony given to maintainance of priests, monkery, sights, obits, anniversaries, and all the plate and treasure of the clergy at that time, to be of the same sort.

Selv. That did Edward the First well consider; and therefore to the end that he might digg it out of the grave and bring it abroad again among the people that had need thereof, he suffered the matter to be so handl'd by one of his treasurers, that certain captains appointed to work the feat, placing the souldiers in every quarter through the realm, made search at one time, in July, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for all such mony, were it hid or laid up in hallowed places; and taking the same away, brought it unto the king, who dissembling the matter (as he that stood in need), excused the act done by his treasurer, and thought it no offence, but rather a good work. Besides all this, there is yet another means whereby the treasure of our lands must needs be much encreased, and that is by divers good laws and statutes made, both for causing it to be brought into the realm, and also for containing it within the lists of the same, when it was enacted that every man (denizen or stranger), that should transport any wool out of the land, should find sufficient sureties to bring again unto the king's exchange for every sack of wool transported, plates of silver to the value of two marks.

And by the statute of 3 Henry V. (confirm'd and quickned by 32 Henry VI.) which provided, that every merchant stranger buying wool in England, not coming to the staple to be sold, shall bring to the master of the mint of the Tower of London, of every sack, one ounce of bullion of gold, and in the same manner three pieces of tin one ounce of the bullion of gold or the value, &c. or the value in bullion of silver, upon pain of forfeiture of the same wools and tin, or the value thereof to the king.

It is provided also for containing of mony within the land, that all merchant strangers shall employ all the mony receiv'd by them within this realm upon the merchandise and commodities of this realm, deducting their reasonable expences, and that they shall give sufficient surety for doing hereof, and the trespasser to forfeit and be punish'd greviously as in the statutes is contained, 3 Henry VII. affirming and enlarging 14 Edward IV. and many others of like affect. And by 4 Henry VII. that no man dwelling in England shall pay or deliver wittingly to any merchant, or other born out of the king's obedience,

for any merchandise or wares, or in any otherwise, any gold coined, plate, vessels, bullion, jewels of gold or silver, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. And by 14 Edward IV. affirmed by 4 Henry VII. and for a time continued by 1 and 3 Henry VIII. with a mitigation of the bloody penalty, all men, except such as had the king's licence, or were dispensed with by those statutes were utterly inhibited from carrying out of the realm any maner of coin, plate, vessel, massy bullion, jewels of gold or silver. Which law and many other of the like affect, tho' they continue not now in force, yet the fruit thereof remaineth to us still, as children enriched by their fathers sparings.

Besides it is not altogether to be passed in silence that our treasure is somewhat increased by the gold and silver toss'd out of our own mines here in England. Which tho' it be little or nothing in respect that in this latter age we have wimbl'd even into the bowels of Plutus' treasury (the Western Indies), yet is it so much as our historiagraphers both new and ancient have thought it worth the noting, and all our kings from time to time have made especial account of, as well as appeareth by a multitude of leases thereof granted by them to many noble personages extant in the checquer records; and also by the process and argument of the Earl of Northumberland's case, concerning a copper mine, 10 Elizabeth, which in Plowden's commentaries is at large reported. But be it little or great, many littles (as our adage saith), make a great, and continual accession amasseth at length to a mighty thing; as is well seen in the hill Testacchio, in Rome, which standing in a plain, and being about half a mile compass, and exceeding in height any tower in the town wall, is said to have been made of the shards of potts, wherein the tribute mony was brought to Rome, or as pleaseth rather the more learned, a sort of broken potts thrown out of the college of potters, built by Numa Pompilius. But be it the one or other, the semblance serves my turn, and there's an end.

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES AND CAUTIONS TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

[*Continued from Vol. III. page* 480.]

THE next thing necessary for an apprentice to be made acquainted with, towards the conclusion of his time, is with his master's dealers, both buyers and sellers; and if he is a factor, or sells by commission, he should be equally made acquainted with his master's employers;

and the most material will be a perfect knowledge of all the customers which his master sells to. I would not be understood to mean by this, all the chance customers of a retail shop, but all the country shop-keepers and dealers who buy to sell again, or export merchandise. If the young man comes from his master, and has formed no acquaintance or interest amongst the customers whom his master dealt with, he has failed in one of the principal purports of being apprenticed, and for which he has spent seven years, and for which perhaps his friends have also given a considerable sum of money.

For instance, a young man coming out of his time, and setting up in business with his shop or warehouse well stocked with goods, but having all his customers to seek, his commencement of trade will be infinitely more difficult than it would otherwise be, for, beside new customers, he has their characters to seek also, the knowledge of which he may purchase too dearly by experience.

It is well known that many masters are extremely diligent to prevent their apprentices from forming a connexion, or even getting acquainted with, their customers, fearful and narrow-minded enough to suppose they shall be hurt by their trade being carried away from them. But this method has more low cunning than honesty in it, and wherever it is the master's practice, I have only to make an appeal to his conscience.

To hinder an apprentice from an acquaintance with the dealers of both sorts, is somewhat like Laban's usage of Jacob, viz. keeping back the beloved Rachel, for whom he served his seven years apprenticeship, and putting him off with a blear-eyed Leah in her stead. An apprentice who has served out his time faithfully and diligently ought to claim it as a debt to his indentures, that his master should let him into an open acquaintance with his customers; he does not else perform his promise to teach him the art and mystery of his trade; for as buying is the first, so selling is the last end of trade.

Next to becoming acquainted with his master's customers and dealers, the apprentice, when his time is nearly expiring, should render himself entirely master of the method of keeping the books and accounts of the business in which he has been brought up; so that he may follow the same, if the method is good, or improve upon it, if it is not. A tradesman's books are his repeating clock, which upon all occasions are to tell him how he goes on, and how affairs stand between him and the world; and on his own keeping and fully acquainting himself with his books depends at least the comfort of his trade, if not the

very trade itself. If they are not duly posted, and if every thing is not carefully entered in them, the debtor's accounts kept even, the cash constantly balanced, and the credits all stated, the tradesman is like a ship at sea, steered without a helm; he is all in confusion, and knows not what he does or where he is; he may be a rich man or a bankrupt, for, in a word, he can give no account of himself to himself, much less to any one else.

It is true, there is no great difficulty in keeping a tradesman's books, especially if he be a retailer only; but even in the meanest trades, they ought to know how to keep books: the present advice is directed to those who are above the retailer, as well as to them. It is also true that most youths, intended for a commercial or trading life, are merely taught, before they leave school, the principles of book-keeping by double entry; but however complete they may be in the theory as taught at an academy, when they enter the merchant's or tradesman's counting-house, their practice will be something like the pronunciation of the *Greek* of our universities, compared with the native tongue of the Grecian Isles. Every trade and business has its peculiar method of book-keeping, although similar in principle.

The last article, and not the *least* essential to a young tradesman, is to know how to buy; if his master is gracious, he will of his own accord consider the justice of this part, and let him into the secret of it, and that before his time is fully expired; but if that should not happen (as often it does not), as it is one of the most needful things to him in his whole apprenticeship, he ought to lose no opportunity of getting a knowledge thereof, even whether his master approves of it or not; for as it is a debt due to him from his master, it is highly just he should use all proper means to attain it.

Indeed the situation, in the present times, between masters and their apprentices is far different from what it was some years ago—the state of apprenticeship is not now a state of servitude, or even of subjection, and the latter accordingly ape more the appearance of gentlemen than of tradesmen; they are more like companions to their masters than like servants. On the other hand, the masters seem to have made over their authority to their apprentices, for a certain sum of money; for the premiums now exacted for different trades or professions are more exorbitantly great, compared with what they were in former times. Now what I would recommend is, that the apprentice should take care of himself, and during his servitude strenuously endeavour to qualify himself for future business; if he neglects

this advice, if he neither will render himself master of a knowledge of customers, of the method of book-keeping, or with the buying part of his peculiar trade or business, the loss is his own, not his master's, and he may truly be said, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, to have served not himself, but his master and both his money and his seven years have been completely thrown away. Indeed it is most to the master's advantage that his former servant should not be properly qualified for business, as he will be the less able to injure him, on leaving him. Yet an honest master will not desire an advantage at such a price to his apprentice. But if this was always the case, it would further strengthen the argument, that the more reason has the apprentice to take care of himself, and so completely to attain the art and mystery of the business, that, at his coming away, he may be qualified to become an honourable rival.

As letter-writing is essential to a young tradesman when commencing business, I will make a few observations on this particular head.

As plainness and a free unconstrained way of speaking is the beauty and excellence of speech, so an easy, free, concise way of writing is the best style for a tradesman; he that affects a bombastic style, and fills his letters with compliments and flourishes, should turn poet instead of tradesman, and set up for a wit, not a shop-keeper. In short, a tradesman's letters should be plain, concise, and to the purpose; no quaint expressions, no book phrases, nor any double meanings—yet they must be full and sufficient to express what is meant, so as not to be doubtful, much less unintelligible. I mention letter-writing in this place, not only as being the commencement of a tradesman's business, but as the first thing which a master does for his apprentice, after he takes him from behind the counter, into his counting-house, when he permits him first to copy his letters to his different correspondents, and afterwards to correspond himself in his master's name, on the most ordinary business with his different dealers.

Orders for goods ought to be very explicit and particular, that the dealer may not mistake, especially if they be orders from a tradesman to a manufacturer, to make goods or to buy goods, either of such a quality or such a pattern; in which case, if the goods are made to the colours, of a marketable goodness, and within the time limited, the person ordering them cannot refuse to receive them; on the contrary, if the goods are not of a marketable goodness, or not to the patterns, or not sent within the time, the maker cannot expect they

should be received. When orders are obscurely given, they are doubtfully observed; and when the goods arrive, the merchant dislikes them, and through a confused correspondence, perhaps, the connection of trade is broken off.

Having thus given a few cautions on the style of letter-writing, I will now say a few words on tradesmen becoming acquainted with business in general. In the opinion of experienced tradesmen, no man ought to go from one business to another, or launch out of the trade or employment he was bred to; *tractent fabrilia fabri*, or, every man to his own business; and they are old fashioned enough to tell you they never thrive when they do otherwise. Yet there are many encouraging examples to the contrary, and Providence often calls persons from one employ into another; and a tradesman ought so far to acquaint himself with business in general, that he should not be at a loss to turn his hand to this or that trade, as occasion presents, whether in or out of his ordinary course of dealing.

This advice does not intimate that he should learn every trade, or enter into the mystery of every employment, which cannot possibly be done; but (as already observed) that he should have a notion of business in general, and a knowledge how and in what manner it is carried on; that he should know where various articles are made, and how bought at first hand; also the proper markets, what the particular kinds of goods are to exchange at those markets, &c. &c. Neither can it be expected that he should have an equal judgment in the choice of all kinds of goods, though in the greater part he may be tolerably well informed; but there is a general understanding in trade, which every tradesman both may and ought to arrive at: and this will perfectly qualify him to engage in any new undertaking, and to embark with other persons better qualified than himself in a trade in which he was not before; though he may not have a particular knowledge and judgment in the goods they are to deal in or to make, yet, having the benefit of the experience of his new partner, he will soon become sufficiently conversant with them himself to understand every requisite of his business.

In these fluctuating times of trade, when every little event upon the continent will change the source of different trades and merchandise, this ability to lay down one line of business and take up another, may be attended with infinite profit and advantage to a tradesman; and his general knowledge of trade will prevent his being bubbled

by those projectors who are ever ready to delude the unwary by false schemes and ruinous speculations. A man in business cannot be too well armed, nor too much cautioned against this sort of people, by whom they are constantly surrounded, and are in as much danger from them of being robbed, as a man in a crowd is of having his pocket picked. A projector is to a tradesman a kind of incendiary; he is in a constant plot to blow him up, and projects are often as fatal to a tradesman as fire in a magazine of gunpowder.

In order to direct the tradesman how to furnish himself with a needful stock of trading knowledge; first, I shall propose to him to keep company with tradesmen chiefly; for he that would be a tradesman should confine himself within his own sphere. Never have the gazettes been so crowded with "*Whereas*," as since our shop-keepers and tradesmen have been so much engaged in parties, formed into clubs, and given their time and attention mostly to the study of politics. In short, when tradesmen turn statesmen, they should either shut up their shops, or hire somebody else to look after them.

To point out the necessity of tradesmen associating and keeping company within their own sphere, it is to be observed, that every person is supposed to manage his business his own way, and, generally speaking, have peculiarities to themselves, which they either derived from the masters who taught them, or from their own experience. There are then many little advantages to be derived from the communications of one tradesman with another: one may find out a better way of buying than usual, and another find a market for what is bought beyond what his neighbour knows of—and these are things which will be learnt by common conversation. A man of but ordinary penetration will improve himself by conversing in matters of trade with men of trade: by the experience of the old tradesmen he will acquire caution and prudence; and by the rashness and miscarriages of the young, learn how to avoid the dangers which he himself is exposed to.

Again, in conversing with men of trade, he gets trade; men first talk together, then deal together, and in a mere casual meeting a good bargain may be struck.

ON THE CHYMICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE METALLIC ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

As you solicit the assistance of your readers in any way or shape more or less connected with the commerce, arts, and manufactures of this country, I beg leave to contribute a mite to the general stock, if you deem it of sufficient value to occupy a few pages of any of your Numbers.

I have observed more than once, some detached papers on chymical processes, as connected with arts and manufactures, and if knowledge be valuable in proportion as it is productive of beneficial effects to mankind, chymistry undoubtedly will bear the preference. The importance of health is sufficiently obvious; the principal processes which are carrried on in the animal body to produce that state, are entirely dependent on chymical principles; and the derangements and interruptions which frequently occur and constitute disease, are principally remedied by the *chymical* action and combination of medicines. Yet, in a state of health, our happiness would be of short duration, were chymical principles confined to animal processes; for the means which the great Lord of the creation has appointed to support it, are so immediately connected with them, that a temporary suspension of them in the grand economy of nature would be fatal to animal life.—Agriculture, which supplies all our necessities, derives its power from chymistry. The mechanical operations of husbandry only dispose the earth to perform those processes essential to vegetation with greater facility. The efficacy of manures, as affording warmth, moisture, or nutriment for the tender plants, can only be deduced from chymical principles, and the very growth and perfection of them can only be promoted by the assimilation of simple particles, produced by various chymical decompositions and new combinations; so that "chymistry is of the same importance to agriculture and all the more particular branches of rural economy, that astronomy is to navigation."

With respect to the arts, most of them depend on chymistry for their perfection. The smelting of ores, the manufacturing of metals, the elegance and durability of dying, the making of glass, porcelain, &c. all derive their great beauty and utility from the same source. Most of these processes are conducted by artists who are entirely ignorant of

their principles; but in general have acquired a considerable degree of certainty and ingenuity from constant practice; but should any unexpected circumstances arise, which they have not experienced before, they are involved in a difficulty which all their practice cannot extricate them from, and which in all probability can only be surmounted by a proper reference to, and application of, the principles of the art. So that many losses must unavoidably be incurred in working, from the want of such fundamental knowledge. To obviate which in some degree, in the metallic arts, is the principal design of the present paper. This short introduction is by no means offered as perfect, but is only intended to communicate general ideas on the subject.

The knowledge of metallic artists seldom extends farther than what immediately concerns their own employment; many of them have not the least conception of the method of extracting metals from their ores, or of the application of them to various purposes, so that the present is intended to exhibit their origin, chymical properties, and different combinations, so as to be serviceable to the different manufacturers. The more important branch of chymistry is *metallurgy*, which comprehends not only the extraction of metals from their different ores, but likewise the conversion of such metals to either useful or ornamental purposes. The repository, or *ores*, or *mines*, are in general confined to mountainous countries, and these mountains are considered, with respect to the structure, as entire, stratified, and confused. The entire mountains are mostly homogeneous; some consist of granite, others of limestone, of a granular or scaly appearance, and some, as in Sweden and Norway, of iron; and the Paris mountain in Anglesey, of copper ore.

Stratified mountains are either homogeneous or heterogeneous, and are the principal seat of metallic ores. In the first class, the metallic ores run in veins, and petrifactions are found upon, but not in these mountains; the other class, or heterogeneous mountains, consist of alternate strata of various species of stones, earths, &c. When the stratum consists of lime-stone, it is of the laminar kind; and if it contains any metallic ore, this is placed between the laminæ. The strata are frequently interrupted by siliceous masses, which are called *stops*. The compound mountains contain coal, bitumen, petrifactions, and organic impressions, salts, calamy, gold in sandy strata, copper and lead ores, pyrites, &c. These lie in the same direction as the strata between which they are placed.

There are mountains analogous to these, which cannot properly be

called stratified, as they consist only of three immense masses: the lowest, granite; the middle, of the argillaceous kind; and the uppermost, of lime-stone. These are in general metalliferous, the ores being found in the second stratum, or between the first and second. They are in veins, and not in strata, running across the other strata in all directions.

Miners distinguish the course of veins, with respect to the meridian, by the term direction, and with relation to the horizon, by that of inclination. Their direction is either morning, noon, evening, or night; by which is meant, as it points towards that division of the compass, where the sun is at any of those periods of the day. They have likewise names expressive of their difference, as deep, perpendicular, horizontal, hanging, dilated, rich, or poor. Small veins will sometimes diverge from larger ones, and frequently return into the trunk from whence they issued. These are called slips, and are in general very rich. The superior stratum of earth or stone immediately in contact with the vein, is its roof, and the inferior stratum on which it rests, is termed the floor. The terminations of metallic veins are various; first by a regular diminution, as if, during their soft state, they had been compressed by the superincumbent weight of the superior strata; second, by splitting or ramifying into smaller veins; and third, by terminating abruptly. This termination is caused by a new strata running transversely to the other, or by perpendicular fissures, produced by some derangement of the stratum, through which the vein passes, occasioned most probably by earthquakes. Although veins terminate thus abruptly, they do not entirely cease, but are only disjointed, and are frequently recovered by searching the analogous parts of the opposite side of the deranged stratum.

Mountains consisting of regular strata, called, by authors, primeval, are the principal source of metallic veins, which are seldom if ever found in plains; the probable reason of which is, that in metalliferous mountains we have access to the more ancient strata of the earth, which in plains are covered with so many deposited, alluvial, and other strata, that we can seldom, if ever, reach the former. The veins are never found in diluvial mountains, which are single and detached, though sometimes fragments of ores may be found in them.

Mineralogists consider those mountains as most metalliferous which have a gentle ascent, a moderate height, and a broad basis; the strata of which are nearly horizontal, and not much broken; at least, in such mountains the veins are less interrupted, more extended, and consequently more valuable to miners than those in high, craggy, irregular,

and shattered mountains. The produce of these veins is metallic ores. These are found in two states, viz. first, calciform; and secondly, combined with different extraneous substances, by which they are said to be mineralized. The calciform ores are metals deprived of their metallizing principle, viz. phlogiston, as the lapis calaminaris, which is an ore of zinc, and the different ochres which are the calces of iron. These ores contain a considerable quantity of fixed air. The most common mineralizers are sulphur, arsenic, the vitriolic, marine, and phosphoric acids; one species of iron ore appears to be mineralized by the acid of Prussian blue. If the mineralizer be of a saline nature, and the compound soluble in less than twenty times its weight in water, it is generally classed among the salts. There have been some mineralogists who have excluded arsenic as a mineralizer, alleging that it is a metal itself, and never united to other metals, but in a reguline state, therefore that the compound it forms should rather be called an alloy than an ore; but it must be observed, that as metals which are found united either with the calx of arsenic or its acid, are in a greater or less state of dephlogistication, it ought to be admitted as a mineralizer in the strictest sense of the word. Mineralized ores are divided into two classes; first, simple, containing only one metallic substance; and second, compound, which contains two or more metallic substances. Of the simple and compound ores, four species may be principally discriminated. 1. Ores containing a metallic substance mineralized by sulphur, as galena, which is composed of lead and sulphur. 2. Substances mineralized by sulphur and arsenic, as some species of pyrites. 3. Ores mineralized by arsenic only, as the white pyrites; and 4. Ores mineralized by saline matters, as the native vitriols. Gold is never found in a mineral state, as it is incapable of forming any union with sulphur, nor can it unite with arsenic but with very great difficulty, and then must be brought into a state of fusion; so that it is always found either native or inviably mixed with extraneous matters. It has never been found in a calciform state. There are at present only six species described.

The first species is found separate in small lumps, or in visible grains mixed with sand. In this state it is found in various parts. If 100lbs. of sand contain 24 grains of gold, it is said that the separation is worth attending to. The African gold sand is very productive, 5lbs. of which frequently contains 63 grains of gold, and even more. Attempts have been made in Hungary to extract it, but 10,000lbs. of that sand yielded only from 10 to 12 grains of gold. The second species *is mixed*

with yellow or martial pyrites, in which state it is found in the mines of Sweden. Cronsted observes, that 100lbs. of this ore contain but one ounce of gold, and that is hardly worth extracting. The pyrites is of a bright yellow colour, close, and compact. It has been said that this ore is mineralized by sulphur, by the medium of iron, because it cannot be extracted by aqua regia, or amalgamation; but though Bergman inclines to the opinion of the mineralization of gold, yet he is candid enough to own that the gold, when extracted from this ore, being of a granular or angular form, it is doubtful whether it was not rather mixed than truly combined with the sulphur and iron, more especially as the quantity of gold is so very small that the sulphur of the pyrites would not only defend it from the action of the aqua regia, but the nitrous acid becomes so phlogisticated by acting on the pyrites, as not to be able to dephlogisticate the marine, on which depends its power of dissolving gold. Mercury cannot have access to it, therefore cannot extract it. Pyrites containing gold are likewise found in Switzerland and Hungary; that found in the latter contains five ounces of gold per quintal.

The third species *is mixed with arsenical pyrites*, and found at Saltzburg, in the Tyrol, in mountains of quartz, which is a species of the silicious genus of earth, the quintal of which affords only about 25 grains.

The fourth species *is mixed with white, red, or vitreous silver ore*, and found near Cremnitz and Schemnitz, in Hungary.

The fifth species *is mixed with a sulphurated ore of silver, iron, lead, and manganese*, lately found at Nagaya in Transylvania; it consists of small dark-coloured plates of more or less brightness, inhering in quartz, and a soft whitish substance, which Bergman found to be manganese. This ore is said to produce ten ounces of gold per quintal, besides a portion of silver.

The sixth species *is mixed with sulphurated iron and copper with manganese*; this is a yellow pyrites, found also at Nagaya, in which gold is contained.

In Peru gold is found in a red earth, and a stony matter not well known.

(To be continued.)

METHOD OF MAKING PATENT YELLOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE observed the name PATENT YELLOW applied to a colour now much in use, and for which a patent has been recently taken out; but this, like many more of the ridiculous specifications that may be observed in the monthly record of *Patents for Inventions and Improvements*, hath no claim whatever to an exclusive patronage, many of the specifications being well known years before, or perhaps obtained equally good by a process in some way a little dissimilar.

Although a patent is obtained for this colour, it was known nea a century ago; Scheele published the process, and is said to be the inventor. It is prepared by triturating minium and common salt together, and then exposing them in a crucible to a gentle heat. In this process the salt is decomposed, the acid uniting with the calx of lead, forms the patent yellow, and the alkaline base of the salt remains in the compound, which is obtained by carefully washing and crystallizing.

The calx of lead tinges vitreous matters of a yellow colour. Hence the beautiful glazing given to queen's ware. It is composed of 80 lbs. of white lead, and 20 lbs. of flints ground together very fine, and mixed with water till it becomes as thick as cream. The vessels to be glazed are dipped in the glaze and suffered to dry, when they are exposed to a sufficient degree of heat to vitrify the surface.

O. P.

COMMERCIAL SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR, *Nov. 10th*, 1809.

WHEN I first saw your Prospectus stitched to a monthly publication, I hailed the realization of what has long appeared a desideratum in the constantly widening circle of literature.

Commerce is universally allowed to be in all its bearings the chief legitimate object of human attention (to say, excepting religion, would be as impertinent as to except the sun, when we say that

Jupiter is the most beautiful planet in our system), so universally, that every periodical publication, not professedly confined to a single object, is deemed imperfect, unless trade in some shape or other occupies a respectable proportion of it. In congratulating the commercial part of the community on the appearance of your eminently useful work, I congratulate the most useful—may I not say, the most intelligent part of it?

Sir, it has been maintained by those whose acquaintance with commerce and commercial men must be superficial, that the spirit of trade is selfish and contracting. Should the profuse, princely liberality which every newspaper announces of the London merchant, leave a doubt on the mind of the contrary, I trust the successive pages of "The Tradesman" will entirely remove it. You invite communications on every subject, either remotely or intimately connected with your title, and I am assured that every trading and manufacturing town in the united kingdom will furnish them: already are your numbers enriched with the mysteries of the bleacher—the dyer—the miner—the agriculturist, &c. no longer shall we fear the art of preparing articles of utility will perish with their inventors.

Among others, one species of information would be very desirable, viz. a commercial view of the whole kingdom *in detail*.

To explain my meaning more fully—

I reside near a manufacturing town. It shall be my endeavour to trace its different manufactories to their first introduction and establishment. To take a progressive view thence to their present state—to enumerate the different firms—to notice the various local facilities and disadvantages of conveyance, fuel, water, &c.—with any item which may assist to give a fair picture of the place to the merchant—the traveller—or the topographical amateur. In these things it will be necessary to be more particular, and I may add, more correct than can be attributed to any Gazetteer or Traveller's Guide I have hitherto seen.

Should this suggestion be approved, improved, and attended to, your volumes, Mr. Editor, will, in their series, furnish to the antiquary of the next century such documents respecting the present state of this commercial country, as we in vain search for among the scanty records of a corresponding period.

With what care will the man who regards posterity, preserve your monthly numbers, form them into volumes, and commit the precious records to his rising family, with the charge to continue the work for the benefit of their successors!

To these volumes will the statistical historian with confidence refer for those particulars respecting each spot and each branch of trade which he desires to condense into one general view.

I take the opportunity of a private conveyance to hand you with this An Address to a repectable Literary Society in Hull, of which only a few copies were printed for the members, but which I think you will deem not irrelevant to your general design, and which may, if admitted into your pages, be well received by your readers.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

EPSILON.

An ADDRESS to the Members of the HULL SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, on the Proposition for the Institution of ANNUAL LECTURES. *Delivered at the general Meeting, December 5th, 1804; and printed at their Request.* By JOHN ALDERSON, M. D.

Possunt, quia posse videntur.

VIRGIL.

PREFACE.

THE author cannot suffer the following address to be distributed amongst the members of the Hull Subscription Library without expressing the high degree of pleasure he has experienced from the approbation bestowed upon the plan (of communicating useful knowledge by lectures) which he had the honour to propose at the meeting.

"The gentlemen of Hull have acted in a manner which will raise them in the eyes of the scientific world; and which I had reason to expect from my ample experience of their liberality, and laudable spirit of research."—*Extract from Dr.* MOYES' *Letter to the Author, dated York, December 7th,* 1804.

General Meeting of the Subscribers, 5th December, 1804; *the Rev.* THOMAS DIKES *in the Chair.*

Resolved, with eight dissentient voices only,

1. That the sum of fifty pounds be appropriated from the funds of this society, for the establishment of courses of lectures on mechanics, chymistry, natural history, and subjects connected with commerce.

2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Alderson, for the excellent paper with which he has introduced his motion; and

that he be requested to allow the same to be printed at the expence of the society, and to be distributed amongst the members.

An Address, &c.

Nil actum reputans, si quid restaret agendum.

When I had the honour to address the members of this society, at the opening of the room, I traced the connection between literature and commerce in the most prosperous states, and pointed out what I considered as a general fact, that the period when those states were the most distinguished in history was precisely at the time when commercial enterprize was united with an eager desire for literary reputation:—descending then from great things to small, from ancient history to modern times, from empires to trading towns, I adduced the present state of several commercial places in different parts of our own island as instances in point.

Feeling then, as I have always done, for the prosperity of this town, and desirous of seeing this union accomplished in our own day, I considered every attempt to make its literary speculations keep pace with its commercial ones, as tending to accelerate that brilliant epoch, when Hull should become, by such union, as conspicuously eminent for literature as those towns who are her rivals in trade. With this view a society was instituted in this room, and which, but for that restless spirit that got admittance, would have produced fruits worthy the connection of commerce and literature;—for nothing could exceed the ardour which the youth on that occasion shewed, to improve themselves in useful knowledge.*

Soon after, a commercial college was proposed to be instituted by subscription, where it was intended that the true principles of useful and commercial knowledge should be instilled into the minds of youth on a liberal and extensive scale; but this scheme, which was highly applauded by the friends of literature, was never acted upon: indeed so cold and indifferent were all the higher ranks who were addressed on that subject, that I had no small occasion for the good opinion of my literary friends, to moderate the effects of the mortification I was

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* As this Society was attended by above one hundred members, and was open to all the subscribers to the library, it is not to be wondered at that there should have been some improper members admitted, and that it should become necessary to put a stop to its meetings. A select Literary Society still meet every week at their own room.

made to feel. With respect to the opinion formed of the plan by the several public bodies, I have had no opportunity of obtaining information: they probably were not prepared at that time to hear of learning as an object of glory to a mercantile town, or the literary education of youth as a means of acquiring commercial reputation. Intent on the increase of property, they have applied the whole bent of their minds on the accommodation of the public in the immediate object of profit, and their present labours have "this extent, no further;"—but are we to consider nothing as desirable which does not bring with it present power or immediate interest? does the increase of property alone constitute all that is great and valuable? have the refinements of polished society, the embellishments of literature, no value? Whilst wealth supplies the source from which our conveniences spring, our superior enjoyments must flow from science; the elegances of life must be derived from the cultivation of taste: and these can only be obtained by education.

Commerce has been branded with the tendency to grant to wealth all the honours due to knowledge and virtue:—let it then be our concern to counteract this tendency, and deserve future fame and better report by our attention to the improvement of the mind. The desire of praise must not be extinguished: the love of glory, and the longing after posthumous reputation, are passions implanted in our natures for the best of purposes, and depend upon a principle, which, when rightly directed, gives origin to the noblest of actions, and confers on society the greatest benefits.—*Incendit que animum famæ venientis amore.*

To this principle we owe the achievements of our heroes; to this the immortal works of our philosophers; public bodies and private individuals are all occasionally animated by it, and when they keep in mind the duties of their several stations, when they fix their ideas of glory, and rest their hopes of fame, on proper legitimate objects, the greatest public benefit must accrue.—Now the true object of glory for this town is commercial greatness; to arrive at this point, to attain this end, must be our aim; and it behoves every public body, and every individual, to endeavour to advance the town in commercial greatness by every means in his power; for I maintain that every individual, whatever his profession, is interested; as personal reputation must rise with the rise of the town in commercial consequence.

The formation of docks, the building of piers, the widening of streets and all the various improvements now going on for public accommodation, are legitimate means to this great end; they deserve the

thanks of the present, and will obtain those of the succeeding generation; but they do not constitute the whole of commercial greatness: for, keeping in view the facts alluded to, that no state or town ever arrived at its zenith of prosperity, until a literary character was formed and established, I need not stop to point out with what propriety, with what effect, these great and respectable bodies would act, in cultivating learning as a means of greatness,* and employing some part of their revenues in forming a regular establishment for the advancement of useful knowledge, with a view to their future fame. Nor need I long detain you to shew how far more lasting is that reputation which is founded on literary productions, than that which depends on the works of art. How vain the attempt to be remembered by posterity, from the most stupendous monuments of useless labour, may be evinced by our ignorance of the founders of the Pyramids, or Stonehenge; yet the names of Pythagoras, of Aristotle, and of Plato, have been immortalized in the grateful remembrance of posterity through all ages. The reason is evident; because from the former we neither have derived, nor can derive benefit; while to the latter we every day feel our obligations.

From the inventions of Pythagoras,† this town is, at this moment, at the distance of thousands of years, receiving instruction; and to the works of the latter, the senator in all ages has been indebted for the most important lessons in legislation :—

> "Who from the Stagyrite or Plato draws
> The arts of civil life, the spirit of the laws."

Having hitherto, however, failed to interest those whom, from situation and circumstances, I thought most likely to countenance the scheme, and without whose patronage and support I could not expect to see it carried on to the extent I at first proposed, I now address myself to this society. Let me then hope to interest them in the present project for the advancement of useful knowledge; from which, if they will but adopt and foster it, they will, I am persuaded, receive

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* In my former plan, it was proposed that each of the corporations should educate a certain number of servants, with a view to their several wants.—What an advantage would it have been to these bodies, had they possessed, at this time, a sufficient number educated in the principles of mechanics, to be employed as overseers and workmen in the extensive works now going on.

† Pythagoras invented the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, which is the foundation of Trigonometry, and consequently of Navigation.

more heartfelt satisfaction than they can ever experience either from sensual gratifications, or the contemplation of the wealth they shall be able to leave to their executors.

As to sensual gratifications, did those who now seek happiness in change of place, and are dependent on society for all their amusements; did they but know the happy moments the man of study independently enjoys,—"who from the fruitful source of a well-stored mind can draw a thousand secret pleasures;" did they know that science is an attainment not affected by the caprices of fortune; that learning gives ease to solitude, gracefulness to retirement, and makes society itself more delightful, because less constantly essential, they would regret the opportunities they have lost of storing their minds with literature, and would resolve to omit no occasion that presents itself of furnishing the rising generation with the means of acquiring information as a source of pleasure. With respect to wealth, after which we find men so constantly and so ardently searching, what does it bestow on its possessors? certainly not posthumous fame from the mere possession. Who ever heard the names of a Crœsus or a Midas, without contempt? But it enables those who properly employ it, to derive all the advantages of education, to extract all the knowledge of former times, and convert to their own use the labours of others in the mines of science; and it confers too the inestimable privilege of protecting merit, of promoting industry, and of affording occasions for mental exertion in the indigent. Our soil and situation are not unfavourable to the production of genius and talents. Hull has given birth to, and may again produce, men destined

> "The applause of listening senates to command,—*
> "The threats of pain and ruin to despise."†

Let us then furnish industry with opportunity, genius with the means of study, and endeavour to produce talent by cultivating taste.—These are objects worthy the liberal employment of riches; and in the promotion and patronage of these, the town will derive more reputation and consequence than will ever accrue from hoarded wealth.

I trust the subscribers to this library will not object to this plan of communicating knowledge by lectures, as contrary to its constitution; for I am fully persuaded that it is perfectly compatible with the

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* William Wilberforce.

† Andrew Marvel.

establishment, and consistent with its original object;* nay, that it will most effectually answer the end intended by the first proposers (whose memory shall ever revere), viz. the union of literature with that commercial enterprize which was then just beginning to shew itself. For an attentive examination of the history of the human mind will convince us, that it is only by a regular systematic course of study that young men can acquire that happy arrangement which makes their attainments lasting and useful; and that instruction by lectures, when assisted with proper specimens, and such an apparatus as will elucidate the instruction so given, takes deeper root, and makes a far more lasting impression than reading.

Reading will amuse and finally must instruct; but in general it forms a mass of ideas, it makes a full common-place-book only; but a system of lectures arranges learning, sorts ideas, lays each subject apart upon its proper shelf, forms the mind into a regular ledger, and pages every article of information imparted; thus enabling the student to refer at pleasure to whatever is wanted, when called upon for active exertion.

I hope too you will see the propriety of fixing upon this institution, this very spot, as the properest place for such lectures:—here the general taste for literature was first excited; from this establishment more learning has been diffused through the town, than could ever have found its way along the private channels of a few rich individuals. Into this room, as into a focus, I would endeavour to collect every ray of intellectual light; and from this place, as from a centre, I would have it emanate to every point of the neighbourhood.

In the present project, you are well assured I have no partial views; I am not led to propose it for selfish advantage, or the promotion of an individual; and yet, Mr. Chairman, I am interested, as the father of a family whom I wish to see educated as merchants, as Hull merchants; and fully impressed with the advantages a man of superior education enjoys in the opinion of the world, I am anxious, most anxious, that at the time my sons obtain a knowledge of commerce in the detail, which they can no where better learn than in the counting-houses of Hull, that they should acquire a true knowledge of its

* Is not the plan of lectures as much within the spirit of the constitution, as the purchase of maps, globes, and other instruments of information which now ornament the room?—Or is not the accommodation of those who seek instruction by lectures, as much an object of attention as the purchase of foreign books for the few who can be benefited by them?

principles and history; become acquainted with the native place, the origin, and uses of every article in the warehouse, and understand what may not improperly be called the philosophy of commerce.

In the closets of my friends, they will learn order, probity, quickness, and precision; they will have before them examples of good conduct, rigid morals, and strict attention to their most sacred, religious duties; but they are capable of still further cultivation.—Compatible with good faith, good morals, and religion, is a course of education that stores their minds with the principles of commercial knowledge, instead of rules of detail; that makes them men of science as well as men of business; that insures them a passport into every civilized country of the world; nay more, that renders them capable of pursuing their utmost advantages in the rudest and most uncivilized parts of creation. What mines of wealth! what stores of untouched riches, lie concealed among savages! What infinite advantages has the man of information, who lands on newly-discovered countries! what opportunities has he of making his fortune, and of creating a never-fading reputation by his superior knowledge!* How many ships have returned with half the wealth they might have obtained, but from ignorance in their masters! how many of our adventurers, had they been furnished with men expert in natural history, might have been freighted home with the richest productions of nature, without injury to the natives! For if I carry to the Indian what he cannot make for himself, but what adds to his comfort or contributes to his real enjoyment of life, am I not justified in bringing back his gold, his furs, his precious stones, of which he knows not the value; nay, which have only a fictitious value in any country?—Of what importance was the tin of this island to our ancestors, when the Phœnicians bartered their manufactures for it? and yet to this very intercourse we are indebted for the first rudiments of civilization. It was by superior learning, by an early acquaintance with useful knowledge; it was by being men of letters, as merchants, that the Phœnicians were enabled to take advantage of the various productions of nature in distant parts of the world, and convert them to their own aggrandizement; it was by this superiority of knowledge, that Tyre became the arbitress of the world in her day; it was through her commercial men that the world became

* Witness, Sir J. Banks; Sir Charles Blagden; Dr. Solander.

civilized. Greece learned her letters from the merchants of Tyre.*—I know there are many of my worthy friends who conceive that it is not at all necessary for a man of business to be book-learned; that the whole detail of the most extensive house in this town, has been executed without a knowledge of natural history or chymistry; but, Mr. Chairman, manners change with the times, and we must adapt ourselves to them—"*et nos mutamur in illis:*"—the learning that sufficed our fathers, or may suffice ourselves, will not satisfy our children. Already young men of parts, brought from our universities, are destined to reside amongst us. Will they be content to remain here, if we do not elevate ourselves to the rank of other towns? Hitherto we have been estimated rather below par on the great scale of literature; and men of talents and education will not come amongst us—will not be considered as Hull men, unless we can raise ourselves in the public opinion. It becomes our interest then, it becomes a duty incumbent on the father of every family, on the master of youth, to set his hand to the plough to prepare the soil, to sow the seeds of learning, to promote to the utmost of his power every project that tends to the cultivation of the human mind, every rational improvement that promises to supply a plentiful harvest of knowledge, "for in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."†

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* Phœnices primi, famæ si creditur ausi
Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuram.

Cadmus, a merchant of Tyre, being driven from his own country, went into Greece, where he first taught the Greeks how to communicate their wants, by signs or symbols, or rather, perhaps, to make such memorandums as should enable navigators to remember the wants of their friends and customers when they sailed to distant countries.

"C'est de lui (Cadmus) que nous vient cet art ingenieux,
De peindre la parole et deparler aux yeux
Et par les traits divers de figures tracees,
Donner de la couleur et du corps aux pensées."

† After the establishment of lectures on chymistry at Montpellier, between three and four hundred persons annually derived advantages from instructions in that science; and eight new manufactories were established in the neighbourhood, to the great increase of population and property.

It was well observed by Mr. Lyons, at the meeting, that we had more to fear from the enthusiasm of the French in their thirst after knowledge, and their eager desire to be acquainted with those principles of our arts and manufactures, which may be elucidated and improved by philosophical research, than we have from their arms.

It is a common opinion that the mind wants relaxation; that to enable it to perform its functions with vigour, it is necessary to unbend it; and that study is thus incompatible with the fatigues and active exertions of the man of business; but it is no such thing: it is not idleness, but constant, though varied, exercise of the intellectual powers, that gives the mind its spring; it is the change of one kind of mental action to another, that gives force and energy to the judgment; and that man of business who comes in the morning to his counting-house from the literary studies of the preceding evening, will better see all the advantages of an offered speculation, than he who has devoted those hours to the pleasures of the table.

To those who can afford their sons what is called a liberal education, and can either maintain them independent of trade, or who may destine them for some of the learned professions, to such I do not address myself; my object is not a substitute for the universities, but to furnish those who are daily employed in the necessary duties of active life, with the ready means of obtaining such information as will render them most essential services in the conduct of their affairs, make them more eminently respectable in the eyes of the world, and, at the same time, afford them amusement for those hours of leisure which they must always have, and on the employment of which much of their future reputation in life will depend; in short, not merely to qualify them for the busy world, but to fit them for retiring from its active employments; to enable them not only to accumulate wealth, but to enjoy it when enjoyment becomes their object.

As we are all the creatures of habit, and as a great deal of our real comforts and future consequence in the world depends on our early habits, so an early and regular habit of reading and study is one of the most valuable and lasting. We ought, therefore, to furnish our youth with those opportunities which may lead them early into a regular course of study: we must also endeavour to make it agreeable and interesting—*Simul et jucunda et idonea discere vitæ*—Hor. For, in proportion as that has been rendered agreeable and interesting, so will its impression be more strongly felt. Since the consequence stamped upon this library, by the attention bestowed upon it, and the pains taken to render it more agreeable, twice the number of books have been read. It is with infinite pleasure I find, that notwithstanding the addition of new books that have been yearly made since the building was erected, there is more and more room: empty shelves in *this* library, like the empty dock, afford the best assurance of successful employment.

Let us then institute such a course of study as will make the information to be obtained an object of importance, amusing as well as instructive to our youth—*Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.* Nothing in my mind is so well calculated to answer this end as lectures; but it is not sufficient to excite attention, we must provide a succession; for indolence is to the mind what friction is to matter, a principle or property that always tends to arrest action, and can only be overcome by reiterated impulses. We all saw the interest and emulation that was created by the valuable lectures of our ingenious friend, Dr. Moyes; but we have felt the want of a successor; to this end then I have in my hand a plan for a course, or rather a series of courses of lectures, for four years, on such of the principles of philosophy as may be applied to the general concerns of mercantile life, and which may properly be called the philosophy of commerce.* Each of these courses, though different every year, will have still one end in view, the accomplishment of the education of our youth; and as youth are more led by example than precept, I trust the original subscribers to this institution, who, by that very name, have created to themselves a literary consequence, and who already know the pleasure which arises from study, will set them the example.

If, however, only a few of our young men should at first attend to acquire knowledge, the rest will grow ashamed; and when it shall appear on the Exchange, or in mixed societies, that some men are better informed than others; and when it shall be known that all might have been equally well instructed, emulation will be excited; and when it shall appear on other exchanges, and in other countries, that the Hull merchants are the *best* informed on all the subjects of commercial economy, "then shall our names, familiar in men's mouths as household words, be in the reputation of our sons freshly remembered." This is the point I would have you accomplish; this is the honour I covet: could I live to hear this eulogium—could I but believe that I had in the smallest degree contributed towards it, and know that my sons deserved to be partakers in it, I should feel more real happiness than money could afford.

To instruct by lectures, and to amuse by experiments, these are the means I have to propose; it only requires your sanction and support, to stamp importance upon the plan. To this end, then, I move, that

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* Mr. Thomas Thompson, in a most impressive speech, clearly shewed how philosophical knowledge came home to the business and bosoms of every commercial man, in all the various arts of ship-building, docks, &c.

a certain sum be annually set apart from the subscriptions of this library, in order to institute and support a regular course of lectures.

Plan to institute in the Library-room a Succession of Lectures, under the Direction of the Committee, one Course every Year, on such Subjects as may be most usefully applied to the commercial and agricultural Interests of this Town and Neighbourhood.

With this view it has been recommended to begin with mechanics, and the explanation of such an apparatus as will instruct us in the principles of all those contrivances which have been from time to time invented to shorten labour, increase the natural productions of the country, and contribute to the health, ease, and comfort of society. This course embraces a great variety of topics—among many others, the formation of docks, locks, canals, &c.—every species of steam-engines, mills, pumps, &c.—ship-building, and all its concomitant operations—sailing, &c.—geography, at least so much of it as is necessary to find the latitude and longitude of the most distant sources of trade—nautical instruments, telescopes, quadrants, time-keepers—astronomy—architecture.

Second Course.

Chymistry, or such parts of it as may be necessary to teach us the relations between its operations, and those of agriculture and the manufactures of this country.—As this town is one of the greatest depots for the produce of the country, is surrounded by some of the best land in the kingdom, and its inhabitants rapidly rising in agricultural reputation, no course can be conceived more useful than this will be, if particularly directed to those specific purposes.

Third Course.

The third course should be a full inquiry into, and an examination of, such subjects of natural history as are or may become objects of our trade. It will be evident, that mineralogy must be both entertaining and instructive to a commercial town, already famous for its imports and exports of a great variety of mineral substances, and the manufactures derived from them—the natural history of iron, and an account of all the various operations to which it is subjected by the arts, for the production of which this country stands unrivalled, must be highly interesting to every true lover of his country—lead, too—earthenware, in its thousand forms—the history of line, from the plant

to the finest cambric---meteorology---hydrology and botany---here again we shall interest the agriculturist; nothing can contribute more to real property, than the improvements such lectures will suggest.

Fourth Course.

This course should be on such general principles of commercial knowledge, as every man who considers himself a gentleman, or entitled to rank in polished society, must wish to possess; a knowledge of the history, the origin, and effects of that wonderful power which commerce has created through the habitable globe, more particularly in Europe since the revival of letters, and in this island more than any other place, must be highly interesting to every real patriot. This course will comprehend a variety of subjects connected with the commercial economy of this country---on banks, their origin and uses---on imposts, and their effects on trade---excise and customs---the various weights and measures of every country with which we traffic---the coins---the nature of exchanges---the balance of trade.

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longum est.

HISTORY AND ANALYSIS OF COPPER.

As the mines and metals which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon Great Britain, form part of the great source of wealth derived to the country in its extensive manufactories and trade, both at home and abroad; a brief history of the different metals, as produced in this kingdom, will be found extremely useful to the young manufacturer, who ought to have a complete knowledge and understanding, not only of the articles which he himself makes, but likewise in the natural history of all those raw materials from whence his manufacture is derived.

We will therefore commence with copper, which bears no small share in the manufactures both for home and foreign consumption.

If we trace the antiquity of the use of copper, we shall find that it was known in the most remote periods. It is among the first metals which were employed by the early nations of the world; and indeed this might have been expected, as it is not one of the scarce metals, is easily extracted from its ores, and not difficult to work. The Egyptians applied it to a great variety of uses, as it appears from the earliest period of their history. The Greeks were acquainted with the mode of working copper, and employed it in many of the arts. It was the

basis of the celebrated Corinthian metal. The Romans knew the uses of this metal, and it is generally supposed that of it they fabricated the greatest number of their utensils. The alloys which they made with copper, after the example of the Egyptians and Greeks, were very numerous, and applied to a variety of uses.

Notwithstanding the number of copper mines, particularly in Wales, till about the years 1720 or 1730, most of the copper and brass utensils for culinary and other purposes used in this country were imported from Hamburg and Holland, being procured from the manufactories of Germany; even so late as the year 1745 and 1750, copper tea-kettles, saucepans, and pots of all sizes were imported here in large quantities; but through the persevering industry, capitals, and enterprising spirit of our miners and manufacturers, these imports have become totally unnecessary, the articles being now all made here, and far better than any other country can produce. The discovery of the new copper mines in Derbyshire and Wales about the year 1773 contributed to the extension of the manufacture in this country, and it appears to be still increasing, notwithstanding the very great advance in the price of copper of late years. It is calculated that the annual value of the exports of copper and brass is not less than 3,500,000l. and that the number of persons employed in the different branches and stages of those manufactures is not less than 60,000.*

Very extensive mines of copper have lately been discovered in different parts of Ireland, which bid fair to become a source of great wealth to that country.

In the county of Wicklow there is an extent of country nearly ten miles in length, reaching from the mountain in which gold has been found, from N. W. to S. E. in the very town-land of which distinct veins of copper have been discovered; there are only two works established as yet, those of Cronebane and Ballymurtogh, although there are many other situations in the same district where works could be carried on with great advantage, from the ease with which adits could be formed for working those mines, without being obliged to have recourse to expensive machinery. Copper ore of a very rich quality has also been discovered in the county of Wexford. The hills of Allen, of Kills, and of Killmarny, contain several valuable veins.

Copper exists in considerable abundance in nature; it is found native; alloyed with other metals; combined with sulphur; in the state of oxide; and in that of salt. It is not unfrequently met with in the

* View of the Manufactures of Great Britain, by J. J. Grellier.

native state, sometimes crystallized in an arborescent form, and sometimes in more regular figures. Copper exists native, alloyed with gold and silver. The most abundant ores of copper are the sulphurets, and of these there are a considerable variety, exhibiting various colours, and various forms of crystals. In the state of oxide it has been found in Peru of a greenish colour, mixed with white sand. In the state of salt, copper is combined with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming native sulphates and carbonates of copper.

The extraction of the ores of copper is to be conducted according to the nature of the combination in which they exist.

The following process is recommended for the treatment of the sulphurets of copper. The ore is first reduced to powder, and then boiled with five parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. The solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residuum well washed with warm water to remove all soluble matters: the solution being sufficiently diluted, a plate of copper is then immersed in it, which precipitates the silver, and afterwards a plate of iron, to precipitate the copper. It is boiled with the plate of iron till no farther precipitate takes place. The copper which is thus obtained, is dried with a gentle heat, so that it may not undergo oxidation. If it is supposed that the copper is mixed with iron, the whole may be dissolved in nitric acid, and the process is again repeated, by introducing the plate of iron. In this way it is easy to discover the quantity of copper in the sulphurets of this metal.

Copper is a very brilliant metal, of a fine red colour, different from every other metallic substance, and its specific gravity is 8,584. When it is hammered it requires a greater density. It possesses a considerable degree of hardness, and some elasticity. It is extremely malleable, and may be reduced to leaves so fine, that they may be carried about with the wind. It has also a considerable degree of ductility intermediate, according to Guyton, between lead and tin.

The tenacity of copper is also very great. A wire ,078 of an inch in diameter, will support a weight without breaking, equal to more than three cwt. Copper has a peculiar astringent and disagreeable taste; is extremely deleterious when taken internally, and indeed may be considered as a poison. It is also peculiarly distinguished by a disagreeable odour, which it communicates by the slightest friction.

Copper does not melt till the temperature is elevated to a red heat, which is about 27° Wedgewood, or by the estimation 1450° Fahrenheit. When it is rapidly cooled after fusion, it assumes a granulated and porous texture; but if it be cooled slowly it affords crystals in quadrangular pyramids, or in octahedrons, which proceed from the

cube, its primitive form. When the temperature is raised beyond what is necessary for its fusion, it is sublimed in the form of visible fumes. When copper is exposed to the air, especially if it be humid, it is soon deprived of its lustre; it tarnishes, becomes of a dull brown colour, which gradually deepens, till it is converted into that of the antique bronze, and at last is covered with a shining green crust, well known under the name of *verdigrise*.

This process is the oxidation of the metal, by the absorption of oxigen from the atmosphere; and it is promoted and accelerated either by being moistened with water, or by the water which exists in the atmosphere. As this oxide is formed, the carbonic acid of the atmosphere combines with it, so that it is to be considered as a mixture of oxide and carbonate of copper. But when copper is subjected to a strong heat, the oxidation proceeds more rapidly. If a plate of copper be made red-hot in the open air, it loses its brilliancy, becomes of a deep brown colour, and the external layer, which is of this colour, may be detached from the metal. This is the brown oxide of copper, and which may be obtained by immersing a plate of red-hot copper into cold water. The scales which are formed on the surface, fall off by the sudden contraction of the heated copper. This may be repeated till the whole is converted into this oxide. This oxide may also be obtained by dissolving copper in nitric or sulphuric acid, and then by precipitating with an alkali, which precipitate is to be dried, to separate the water.

Sulphuric acid has no action on copper in the cold, but when it is concentrated, and at a boiling temperature, it is decomposed by the copper, with the disengagement of sulphurous acid gas. By evaporating the liquid, and by slow cooling, crystals of a fine blue colour are obtained. This salt, which is a sulphate of copper, with excess of acid, reddens vegetable blues, has a strong styptic, metallic taste, and is extremely acrid and caustic. This salt is generally found in great abundance in nature, and is obtained either by evaporating the water which holds it in solution, or by exposing the sulphuret of copper to air and moisture, by which it is converted into sulphate of copper. This salt is known in commerce by the names of *blue vitriol, blue copperas, and vitriol of copper.*

The following is a method of giving the grain and hardness of steel to copper. Take the metal under the metallic form, fuse it with two parts of animal glass, and one-twelfth of charcoal powder; as it is essential that the copper should present a great deal of surface, the

shavings of that metal are to be placed in strata, with animal glass mixed with charcoal powder, and the crucible so exposed to a fire sufficiently strong to fuse the glass. There is then formed phosphorus, the greater part of which burns, while the rest combines with the copper. When the crucible has cooled and is broken, the phosphorated copper is found in the form of a grey brilliant button under the glass, which has passed to a state of red enamel. By this operation it is increased in weight one-twelfth. The copper thus combined with phosphorus acquires the hardness of steel, of which it has the grain and colour, and like it, is susceptible of the finest polish, and can be easily turned, and does not become altered in the air. The copper emits no smell when rubbed. The dark red enamel which is formed in this experiment, may be employed with advantage for porcelain and enamels, as this red does not alter in the fire. Copper readily combines with almost all other metals by means of fusion, and many of the alloys which are thus formed are of great importance in the different arts. When copper is combined with arsenic, by melting them together in a close crucible, and covering the surface with muriate of soda, to prevent oxidation, a white brittle alloy is formed, which has been named *white tombac*; and with a certain proportion of zinc and tin, this alloy is employed in the fabrication of various utensils.

But little is known of the alloy of copper and cobalt. It is said that it resembles cobalt itself in texture and brittleness. Copper forms with nickel a white hard alloy which has no ductility, and which is soon altered by exposure to the air. The compound of copper and zinc constitutes one of the most important and useful alloys, of all the combinations of metals. A particular description of several of these has been detailed by Muschenbrouk. Equal parts of copper and zinc afforded a metal of a fine golden yellow, whose specific gravity was 8.047. One part of copper, and half of zinc, formed a compound of a pale golden colour. One part of copper, and three-fourths of zinc, composed an alloy of a golden colour, which yielded to the file; one part of copper and one-fourth of zinc gave a compound of a finer colour than that of brass. According to the proportions of the metals which are employed, the alloys have received different names.

To form that compound, well known by the name of *brass*, the proportion of the zinc is about one-fourth of the copper. This alloy is of a fine yellow colour, less liable to tarnish, and more fusible than copper. The density of this alloy is one-tenth more than the mean. It is malleable, and possesses considerable ductility.

A compound applied to a great variety of ornamental purposes, and known by the names of *prince's metal* or *pinchbeck*, is an alloy of zinc and copper, in the proportion of three-parts of the former to four of the latter. This is less malleable than brass, but has a fine golden colour, which is pretty permanent, and little affected by exposure to the air.

The compound of the metal called brass was well known, it is supposed, to the ancients; and it is obvious that an ore similar to zinc was employed in the fabrication of it, although they were not at all acquainted with zinc, as a distinct metal. Gold-coloured copper or *brass* was long preferred to pure or common copper, and thought to be the more beautiful the nearer it approached to the best *aurichaleum*, which appears to have been nothing more amongst the ancients than what we denominate brass.* It is probable, says Professor Beckmann, "that ore containing zinc acquired the name of *cadmia*, because it first produced brass. When it was afterwards remarked that calamine gave to copper a yellow colour, the same name was conferred on it also. It appears, however, that it was seldom found by the ancients, and we must consider cadmia in general as signifying ore that contains zinc. Copper as well as brass was for a great length of time called *aes*, and it was not till a late period that mineralogists, in order to distinguish them, gave the name of cuprum to the former. Pliny says that it was good when a large quantity of cadmia had been added to it, because it not only rendered the colour more beautiful, but increased the weight.

Copper combines very readily with tin, and forms a very important alloy in the arts. It is with this that bronze is formed, metals for casting statues and cannons, bell-metal, and metallic mirrors. Tin diminishes the ductility of copper, and increases its tenacity, hardness, and sonorous quality.

To prevent copper vessels in culinary use from being corroded or oxidated by the substances which are boiled in them, the inside of such vessels are usually coated with tin, which is performed as follows: the surface to be covered, is scraped very clean with an iron instrument, or it is scoured with wine lees, or weak nitric acid and sand. The tin is then applied in two ways, in the first way the tin is in a state of fusion, and the surface is covered with some resinous or oily matter, to prevent oxidation. The surface to be tinned is first immersed in a

* Vide Manchester Transactions, vol. ii. p. 47.

solution of muriate of ammonia, and dried, and than dipped into the melted tin. Another, and the most usual method is to heat the copper vessel on charcoal, and then to apply to the inside of it a quantity of tin which is then melted, a little muriate of ammonia being thrown in at the same time in powder. The surface is then rubbed with tow. The muriate of ammonia is employed both to clean the surface of the copper, and also to prevent the tin from being oxidated. The coating of tin, which can be applied to copper, is extremely thin, and it cannot by any means be increased to bear a heat greater than that which melts tin. Great care should be taken in all vessels, even well tinned, not to allow acid substances to remain in them for any length of time, because the tin will become corroded, and part of the copper afterwards dissolved, and thereby becomes a complete poison.

For an account of malleable zinc, for the purpose of culinary utensils, vide the third volume of the TRADESMAN, p. 219 and 331.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING GLUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE observed in your Seventh Number a correspondent asking for particulars on the manufacture of glue, and again in your Eighth Number, page 114.—In your Thirteenth Number, for July last, are also the results of several experiments on the clippings and parings of tanned leather, and fish bones, by Mr. James Graham, of Berwick; but I think the following process of making glue, as furnished by Mr. J. Clennell, of Newcastle, about the year 1802, is the most concise and simple of any I have read, and corresponds exactly with the practical part of that manufacture, of which I have been an eye-witness for several years, in the neighbourhood of Acton, on the road to Uxbridge. I will therefore make use of Mr. C.'s own words.

"The improvement (he observes) of any manufacture depends upon its easy access to men of science, and a prudential theorist can never be better employed than in attempting to reduce to regularity or to system the manufactures that may fall under his attention. In conformity to the first principle, I made some notes whilst visiting a glue manufactory, a few years ago, in Southwark, and those interwoven with the remarks on that subject, of some chymists of the first respecta-

bility, I take the liberty of sending you; at the same time I must beg of you, or your correspondents, that where they may be corrected in any manner, it may be done, and I shall feel myself obliged by the attention.

"Glue is an inspissated jelly made of the parings of hides or horns of any kind, the pelts obtained from furriers, and the hoofs and ears of horses, oxen, calves, sheep, &c. quantities of all which are imported, in addition to the home supply, by many of the great manufacturers of this article; these are first digested in lime water, to cleanse them as far as it can from the grease or dirt they may have contracted; they are then steeped in clean water, taking care to stir them well from time to time; afterwards they are laid in a heap, and the superabundant water pressed out; then they are boiled in a large brass cauldron with clean water, skimming off the dirt as it rises, and further cleansed by putting in, after the whole is dissolved, a little melted alum or lime finely powdered, which by their detersive properties still further purge it; the skimming is continued for some time, when the mass is strained through baskets and suffered to settle, that the remaining impurities, if any, may subside; it is then poured gently into the kettle again, and further evaporated by boiling a second time, and skimming until it becomes of a clear, but darkish brown colour: when it is thought to be strong enough (which is known either by the length of time a certain quantity of water and materials have boiled, or by its appearance during ebullition) it is poured into frames or moulds of about six feet long, one broad, and two deep, where it hardens gradually as the heat decreases: out of these troughs or receivers it is cut, when cold, by a spade, into square pieces or cakes, and each of these is placed within a sort of wooden box, open in three divisions to the back; in this the glue, as yet soft, is taken to a table by women, where they divide it into three pieces,* with an instrument not unlike a bow, having a brass wire for its string; with this they stand behind the box, and cut, by its opening, from front to back; the pieces thus cut are taken out into the open air, and dried on a kind of coarse net work, fastened in moveable sheds of about four feet square, which are placed in rows in the glue-maker's field, every one of which contains four or five, or more rows of net-work; when perfectly dry and hard it is fit for sale.

"That is thought the best glue which swells considerably without

* When the women by mistake cut only two, that which is double the size is called a bishop, and thrown into the kettle again to be manufactured afresh.

melting, by three or four days immersion in cold water, and recovers its former dimensions and properties by drying. Glue that has got frost, or that looks thick and black, may be melted over again and refined, with a sufficient quantity added of fresh, to overcome any injury it may have sustained; but it is generally put into the kettle, after what is in it has been purged in the second boiling. To know good from bad glue, it is necessary for the purchaser to hold it between his eye and the light, and if it appears of a strong dark brown colour, and free from cloudy or black spots, the article is good."—So far Mr. Clennell.

A glue that is colourless, and of superior quality, is obtained of the skins of eels, and known by the name of *size*. It is also procured from vellum, parchment, and different species of white leather; but for common purposes this is by far too expensive, and is only made use of in those cases of delicate workmanship where glue would be too gross. The skins of the rabbit, hare, and cat are also made use of in the manufacturing of size, by those who are employed in gilding, polishing, and painting in various colours.

Another fine species of glue is known by the name of *isinglass*,* and is the produce of a certain fish very common in the Russian seas. From various foreign writers on the subject of glue, it appears that it was first principally prepared from the membranous and cartilaginous parts of animals, and after being dried, they were melted into tablets. It is certain, however, that every animal substance containing jelly may be used in the manufacture of glue; and, according to Duhamel, a strong but black-coloured glue may be obtained from bones and harts-horn, after they are dissolved in Passin's digester. The English glue is reckoned far superior to any kind manufactured abroad, and furnishes an article of exportation to the continent; and the Dutch Society of Arts and Manufactures have long offered premiums for a specimen equal to the English, the Flanders glue being considerably inferior to that manufactured in England, and that manufactured in France is still worse.

From the experiments of Parmentier it appears that six pounds of button-maker's raspings yielded a pound of excellent glue, not inferior to that which is manufactured in England. The glue which he obtained from the filings of ivory was equally good, but more highly coloured. The filings of horn yielded none of this substance. To obtain glue

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* For a particular account of the properties and manufacture of isinglass, see vol. iii. page 404.

as colourless as possible, a very small quantity of water should be employed for extracting the jelly, by which means it may be concentrated without long evaporation, as exposure to heat has always a greater or less influence on the colour in proportion to the time. The whiteness and transparency of the Flanders glue are said to originate from an adherence to this plan.

In their consistence, colour, taste, smell, and solubility, glues are found to differ from each other considerably. Some glues will dissolve by agitation in cold water, while others are only soluble at the point of ebullition. It is generally admitted that the best glue is transparent, of a brownish yellow colour, and having neither taste nor smell. It is perfectly soluble in water, forming a viscous fluid, which, when dry, preserves its tenacity and transparency in every part, and has more solidity, colour, and viscidity, in proportion to the age and strength of the animal from which it is produced.

Glue is of the greatest use in many of our principal manufactories, particularly that of hats.

EBOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR insertion of the following will much oblige a CONSTANT READER, and perhaps be of service in pointing out to a number of nominal 'squires of the present day the sandy foundation on which *their* titles are built.

ON THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

THAT the honour of nobility may, even by creation as well as natural descent, fall upon unworthy persons, is a fact which it would be foolish to deny, because it would be impossible; and which it would be weak to repine at, because it is the fate of all institutions not to be able to exclude certain abuses. It is not, however, my intention, in the following observations, to interfere at all in speculative questions on the advantages or disadvantages of created or hereditary nobility; but to point out the absurd abuse of a title, which from vanity and foolish complaisance has been so generally extended, as to lose its dignity, and become almost a term of reproach. The title I mean is that of esquire, appended to the name by the common abbreviation of

Esq. Let us consider what this title was originally, and what it legally is, and we shall soon be convinced that the indiscriminate use of it is totally without foundation, upon any known law, or source of honour. In this part of my subject I am principally, though not altogether, assisted by the learned author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England." Esquires are said, by Cambden, to consist of four classes. 1. The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. The eldest sons of younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession; both which species of esquires, Sir Henry Spelman entitles "*armigeri natalletti.*" 3. Esquires created by the king's letters patent, and their eldest sons. 4. Esquires by virtue of their offices; as justices of the peace, and others who may bear any office of trust under the crown. To these may be added the esquires of the knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation; and all foreign and even Irish peers; for not only these, but the eldest sons of peers of Great Britain, though frequently titular lords, are only esquires in law, and must be so named in all legal proceedings.

The title of esquire, therefore, like all other titles, proceeds directly or indirectly from the king, as the fountain of all honour, and it can be conferred by no other person, nor assumed by any person from vanity or caprice.

But, if this be the law, how strangely different is the practice of modern times! Tradesmen, merchants, and mechanics, of all descriptions, confer this title upon each other; and many do not scruple to write esquire to their names in books of subscription. But no individual in this kingdom (his majesty only excepted) can confer any title; and if foolish custom or complaisance allow men to dub each other esquires, an equally foolish and equally ill-founded custom may, in time, induce them to prefer the title honourable to their names; caprice is boundless, and human vanity will always furnish it with an apology. The highest orders of merchants, mechanics, and bankers assume it with no better title; nor can the landed interest prove that they have a superior claim; for, as Blackstone observes, an estate, however large, does not confer this rank upon its owner. But in flat contradiction to those of honour, how many thousands of esquires does this nation contain! Besides persons concerned in trade, it is assumed by every man who has no visible means of living, and who, therefore, calls himself a gentleman, and is by others denominated an esquire. Even debtors in jail are frequently addressed by this title; and I recollect to have seen in a newspaper, under the head of Old Baily In-

telligence, the "trial of G—— B——, Esq. the most infamous pick-pocket and thief that ever disgraced a good understanding."

Is not this enough to sicken us against squireship? Mechanics, though ever so low in birth, who retire to doze away the remainder of their lives in solitude, are, to a man, esquires. It is said that persons enjoying patent places under the king, or officers of municipal administration, are entitled to the rank of Esqrs. such as commissioners of the customs, excise, comptrollers, &c. To render this as ridiculous as possible, we find the title of esquire always bestowed on persons who enjoy the *high office* of *stewards* to tavern dinners. Whether or not they enjoy this title for life, remaining to their eldest sons, I know not; but his majesty's gift appears to lose considerably its value, since this privilege of conferring honours can be assumed by such *codgers*. If the question is asked, why the title of Esq. is thus confounded, and rendered common to the meanest as well as the greatest, I know of no answer but by referring to *vanity*; a principle in our nature too often powerful enough to acquire the mastery over reason and common sense.

There is often a very great degree of vanity in proclaiming the titles to which we have a right; but to assume a title to which we have no right is an uncommon degree of arrogance; and to be proud of it, may, without any breach of Christian charity, be denominated a very great defect in the understanding. It is indeed a species of childishness, for we observe that children are remarkably fond of "playing at lords, dukes, generals, and judges."

The purpose of this paper, however, is to awaken the attention of esquires to the insignificancy of their title; as men of sense they cannot be ignorant of this, but long custom may have reconciled them to it, as it has done to many other absurdities, and an honest man, the moment he finds himself possessed of that title to which he has no right, will resign it contentedly.

To be proud of what does not of right belong to us, is to acknowledge a principle of injustice; and of all things that men are proud of, I know not that I could have selected one so insignificant in itself as that which has been the subject of this paper. All titles seem little in the eye of a man of sense. A virtuous, active, and useful life is beyond all title, and stands in need of none; and if we consider how useless even the most dignified rank is to confer happiness, how meanly must we think of *those* who repine, when they receive a letter addressed to themselves plain Mr.? The calamities of human nature

respect no distinctions of rank, and fallen grandeur is the most deporable spectacle of human misery.

To be pleased with trifles is the province of childhood; age and maturity ought to set at nought petty distinctions that can imply no merit, and which being self-assumed, argue the very essence of all species of vanity. The time is fast hastening, when the insignificancy of such honours will make us ashamed that we ever coveted them, and when nothing will be found of real value, but the reflections of a spotless mind, that has been laudably employed in exertions of wisdom and charity, and acts of goodness to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind.

FABIUS.

QUERY ON FRENCH BURR STONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE recently observed that the lords of his majesty's council have granted their orders, empowering the secretary of state to issue licenses for the importation of *corn, meal,* and *flour,* together with BURR STONES, both from France and Holland, and I believe many hundred of such licenses have been so granted, and eagerly caught at by different foreign merchants connected with Holland and France. What I wish to ascertain, through the medium of your Magazine, is, what is the ostensible view of permitting *burr stones* only, together with the corn? I know that French burr stones have long been noted for making mill-stones, but how have we hitherto done before this new arrangement, and by which we are led to believe corn imported will be of no use, unless we have a proportionate quantity of grind-stones with each cargo, wherewithal we may convert it into meal and flour? Surely this must be a hoax, and they might as well include Dutch clinkers from Holland. I believe it will be found that France has no corn to spare with her burr stones, and that Holland has no burr stones to ship with her corn. I am also afraid the millers and flour factors will now have another *knock-me-down* argument to keep up the price of flour, when they cannot complain of the want of corn, or sufficiency of wind and water; they will then lack French burrs.

ANTIMONOPOLY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM.

NOTHING perhaps is more entertaining than topographical history; and to the trading and commercial part of the world, the topography and commercial history of our principal manufacturing towns will be particularly interesting. We have chosen Birmingham, as, notwithstanding its present situation, not only in trade and commerce, but in size and population, it has had few historians; and if we except Hutton, little is to be obtained from the recording hand, and with him, he observed that memory was the chief historian.

Without entering into all the minutiæ of historiographers, arguing for pages on the orthography and pronunciation of the name, we must, however, satisfy our readers of its original one. It does not appear that its ancient name was much dissimilar from he present, except in the spelling, as in *Bromwych*, the first syllable is derived probably from the *broom* or shrubs to which the soil was favourable; and the second, *wych*, a descent, corresponds with the present declivity from the High-street to Digbeth; afterwards a series of prosperity might induce the addition of the particle *ham*, from the residence of the lord of the manner.

The superficial contents of Birmingham is upwards of four miles—and the old and originally the chief part of the town lies in a bottom by the side of the river Rhea, which joins the Thames; but the most considerable part of the town has extended itself on the eminence of the hill, extending her buildings along the Bromesgrove road, near the boundaries of Edgebaston, and on the other side her streets are in the parish of Aston. All former writers upon Birmingham have viewed her as low and watery, and with reason, because Digbeth, then the chief street, bears that description. But future writers will view her on an eminence—for Birmingham, like the empire to which she belongs, has been for centuries travelling up hill, and like that, rising in consequence, both in population and trade. Respecting the ancient state of Birmingham, it is observed, that, excepting half a dozen pages in Dugdale, no author has professedly treated of Birmingham; and Hutton says, "None of the histories which I have seen bestow upon it more than a few lines, in which we are sure to be treated with the noise of hammers and anvils; as if the historians

respect no distinctions of rank, and fallen grandeur is the most deporable spectacle of human misery.

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thought us a race of dealers in thunder, lightning, and wind, or infernals puffing in blast and smoke."

To shew the great increase of this town, both in trade and population, we will compare its present state with what it was a century past.

In the year 1700, Birmingham was reckoned to contain 31 streets, containing 2,504 houses, and 15,032 inhabitants. At a period of 30 years following, there was an increase of 1,215 houses, and 8,250 inhabitants. In the year 1780, there appears to have been a farther increase of 71 streets, 4,172 houses, and 25,032 inhabitants. Again in the 10 following years, that is to say, in the year 1791, it acquired 23,000 additional inhabitants, 78 streets, and above 4,000 houses; making in the whole at that time, 203 streets, 12,681 houses, and 73,653 inhabitants; such then was the extent and rapidly improving state of that great commercial town. But such was the influence of war in the 10 following years, that in the year 1801, according to the census taken by act of parliament, it then contained only 12,044 inhabited houses, and 60,822 inhabitants; being 28,568 males, and 32,254 females, exclusive of the parish of Aston having a farther population of 11,700 inhabitants, and 2,288 houses; out of the above number, however, 59,234 were returned as being employed in trade or manufacture. At this time, it is computed that 10,000 recruits have been furnished to the army from this town. Thus Birmingham hath not yet arrived at her zenith, neither is she likely to reach it for ages to come. Her increase will depend upon her manufactores; her manufactures will depend upon the national commerce; our national commerce will depend upon a superiority at sea, and according to past and present appearances, this superiority may be extended to a long futurity.

The various streets of Birmingham are named from a variety of causes and caprices, similar to those of most other large towns. Those of Bull-street, Cannon-street, Prentice-street, Bell-street, &c. from the signs of public houses of their respective names; whilst others derive their names from those of the original land-owners, as Smallbrook-street, Freeman-street, Colmore-street, Haney-street, Weaman-street, Bradford-street, &c. Digbeth or Ducks'-path, from the pools for accommodating those fowls, whilst many of the modern appellations follow the most remarkable ones of the metropolis, and others are designated from the places to which they lead, as Worcester-street, Edgebaston-street, Dudley-street, Lichfield-street, Aston-street, Stafford-street, Coleshill-street, and Alcester-street.

In speaking of the labouring and manufacturing classes of this town, Hutton says, "Some of the first words after the creation, *increase* and *multiply*, are applicable to Birmingham; but as her own people are insufficient for the manufactures, she demands assistance for two or three miles around her. In our early morning walks, on every road proceeding from the town, we meet the sons of diligence returning to business, and bringing the same dusky smuts which the evening before they took out; and though they appear of a darkish complexion, we may consider it as the property of every metal to sully the user; money itself has the same effect, and yet he deems it no disgrace who is daubed by fingering it; the disgrace lies with him who has none to finger."

It would be difficult to enumerate the varieties of trades practised in Birmingham, neither would it give pleasure to the reader; and idleness, the manufactory of scandal, with the numerous occupations connected with the cotton, the linen, the silk, and the woollen trades, is little known at Birmingham.

This town began with the productions of the anvil, and probably will end with them. The sons of the hammer were once her chief inhabitants, but that great crowd of artists is now lost in a greater.

The toy trades first made their appearance in Birmingham in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. in an amazing variety.

The first that may be ranked in pre-eminence is the BUTTON MANUFACTURE.

This beautiful ornament and appendage to dress appears with infinite variations, and though the original is rather uncertain, yet we well remember the long coats of our grandfathers, covered with half a gross of high tops, and the cloaks of our grandmothers ornamented with a horn button nearly the size of a crown piece, a watch, or a John-apple, curiously wrought, as having passed through the Birmingham press.

Though the common round button keeps on with the steady pace of the day, yet we sometimes see the oval, the pea, and the sugar-loaf top flash into existence; and some years back we can remember the appearance of the square button.

In some branches of traffic the wearer calls loudly for new fashions, but in this the fashions tread upon each other, and crowd upon the wearer. The consumption of this article is astonishing. There seems to be a hidden treasure couched within this magic circle, known only to a few who extract prodigious fortunes out of this useful little article, whilst a far greater number submit to a statute of bankruptcy. Trade, like a restive horse, can rarely be managed, for where one is carried

to the end of a successful journey, many are thrown off by the way.

The next manufacture that deserved our notice a few years back was that of the BUCKLE, but this article is now, ina great measure, laid aside, to the no small detriment of this town; and we can at present only speak of it retrospectively; yet perhaps ere a few years has elapsed it may be again brought into its pristine fashion.

Perhaps the shoe in one form or other is nearly as ancient as the foot. It originally appeared under the name of sandal; and this was no other than a sole without an upper leather. That fashion has since been inverted, and we now sometimes see an upper leather nearly without a sole. But whatever was the cut of the shoe, it always demanded a fastening.

Under the house of Plantagenet, it shot horizontally from the foot, like a Dutch skate, to an enormous length, so that the extremity was fastened to the knee, sometimes with a silver chain or silk lace, and sometimes a packthread string. This thriving beak drew the attention of the legislature, who were determined to prune this exorbitant shoot. For, in 1465, we find an order of council, prohibiting the growth of the shoe toe to more than two inches, under the penalty of a dreadful curse from the priest, and, which was still worse, the payment of 20 shillings to the king.

This fashion, like every other, gave way to time, in its stead the rose began to bud upon the foot, which, under the house of Tudor, opened in great perfection, and no shoe was fashionable without being fastened with a full blown rose: again, under the house of Stewart the rose withered, which gave rise to the shoe string. The beaux of that age ornamented their lower tier with double laces of silk, tagged with silver, and the extremities beautified with a small fringe of the same metal. The inferior classes wore laces of plain silk, linen, or even a thong of leather, which last is still to be met with in the humble plains of rural life.

The Revolution was remarkable for the introduction of William, liberty, and the minute shoe-buckle, not differing at first either in size or shape from a horse bean; but fashion, the offspring of fancy, like the clouds, is ever changing, and a few years introduced buckles of a much larger size, and all the shapes of geometrical invention; while some years back the square buckle extended much beyond the breadth of the feet, and in depth to the very extremity of the toes. The ladies also adopted the prevalent taste of the day, and it was difficult to discover their beautiful little feet, covered with an enormous

shield of buckle. At length, having gone as far as it was possible from one extremity to the other, fashion, scorning to take a retrogade motion, has suddenly discarded the buckle altogether, and the manufacturer of that article are waiting with impatience for the time when they shall see it again rise like a phœnix from the discarded metal of the casting-pot.

The most considerable trade and manufacture in the line of iron and steel, of late years, has been in the destructive weapons, fabricated here, against human life, and of which there has been such a demand this war. Though the sword and the gun are equal companions in war, it does not appear that they are of equal origin; but it appears that the sword was the manufacture of Birmingham in the time of the ancient Britons; and tradition tells us, that King William once lamenting "that guns were not manufactured in his dominions, but that he was obliged to procure them from Holland, at a great expence and greater difficulty," one of the members for Warwickshire being present, replied, "that he thought his constituents could fully answer his majesty's wishes:" on which, he was desired by his majesty to verify his assertions; who immediately repaired to Birmingham, and employed, for the first time, in this manufacture, a person in Digbeth; when the pattern, being executed with the greatest precision, was presented to the royal board, and gave entire satisfaction, from which time the trade has gradually increased, till at present. This town now furnishes not only the greater part for his majesty's service, but for the East India Company and foreign trade, of which we shall more fully speak when we come to make mention of *Soho*.

Birmingham was once a famous market for *leather*, and Digbeth not only abounded with tanners, but large numbers of hides arrived weekly for sale, from whence the whole country found a supply When the weather would allow, they were arranged in columns in the High-street, and at other times deposited in the Leather-hall, which stood at the east end of the New-street. This market was of great antiquity, perhaps not less than seven hundred years, and continued so till the beginning of the last century. At present there are still officers known by the name of the *leather-sealers*, from a power vested in them by ancient charter to make all hides for sale; but now the leather-sealers have no duty, except that of attending the public dinners; shops are erected upon the site of the tan vats; and the Leather-hall is gone to decay.

The manufacture of iron, in Birmingham, is ancient beyond research;

but that of steel is of modern date. This art appeared amongst us in the seventeenth century, being introduced by a family of the name of Kettle; and the name of *Steelhouse-lane* will convey to posterity the situation of the original works.

Nail making is also one of the most ancient trades of the town, and employs a great number of hands, both men, women, and children, and is thus described by Hutton: "When I first approached the town, I was surprized at the prodigious number of blacksmiths' shops upon the road, and could not conceive how a country, though populous, could support so many people of the same occupation. In some of these shops I observed one or more females, stript of their upper garment, and not overcharged with the lower, wielding the hammer with all the grace of the sex. The beauties of their faces were rather eclipsed by the smut of the anvil, or, in poetical phrase, the tincture of the forge had taken possession of those lips which might have been taken by the kiss. Struck with the novelty, I inquired if the women in this country shod horses; but was answered with a smile, "They are nailers."

(To be continued in our next.)

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Modest Comparison between London and Paris, by the Editor of l'Abeille du Nord, Itona, 6th Oct. 1809.

IN comparison, London has been classed with Sparta, and Paris with Athens: let us see upon what account. It is because the French resemble the Athenians in the amiableness and sprightliness of their manners, and are fond of novelty and pleasure; whilst the English resemble the ancient Spartans, in the dullness, savageness, and obstinacy of their manners, in their melancholy thoughts and ambitious speculations.

It seems there is another just comparison to be made; that is, between the French and the Romans, and the English and Carthaginians. The French, as warriors and politicians, have indeed supplanted the Romans, and, like them, not only *do* but *ought* to govern Europe; whilst the English pretend, like the Carthaginians, to have the dominion of the seas, and the universal command of commerce.

But setting these momentous questions aside, we will speak only

of some of the characteristics of the two capitals of Paris and London.

In Paris you are mostly occupied in pleasure and society; in London, in seeking preferment, and in political discussion. Strangers who make an inquiry in the streets of London are almost always insulted by the rascally people; in Paris the reception is different, your inquiries are not only properly answered, but in the most polite manner. You cannot appear in the streets of London but in the fashion of the country; in Paris you dress as you like, without any one taking the least notice of you.

In London no person ever wears ornaments of gold or jewellery, not through a simplicity of character, but from the fear of being robbed; at Paris every one can wear with impunity the richest diamond rings, and carry gold in his pockets.

In Paris the portrait of their sovereign and of high military and naval characters are only exposed in public to be admired; whilst in London, the most august personages are caricatured and held up to ridicule.

In London nothing is thought of but the safety of the foot passengers, and every street has its paths and boundary to protect you from the carriages. The pedestrians in London may truly be called the proprietors of all the streets and public ways. In Paris the streets are hardly occupied but by carriages. It is the coaches, chariots, cabriolets, &c. which have the use and benefit of the streets; the foot passengers there are only *en sufferance*.

London is always dark and dirty, has very few musicians, theatres, or public spectacles; Paris is always gay, more from the vivacity of its inhabitants, than the serenity of the season; it is remarkable also for the number of its *strolling musicians, ballad-singers, public houses,* and *numerous spectacles*.

The English mostly dine at taverns, and, in order to have good fare, will often spend their last shilling; whilst a Frenchman will dine upon a walk in the *Près St. Gervais,* dance upon the *Tivoli,* laugh at one of the *spectacles,* and thus be amused the whole day at the trifling expence of three shillings.

The English ladies leave the dinner-table at the dessert. It is at the dessert that the French ladies are the most agreeable company; and nothing is so common as to see the Englishman drunk in the evening. A Frenchman once drunk would ever afterwards be excluded from good company!!!!

Invention of Wings to fly in the Air. Vienna.

A clock-maker, of the name of Jacques Degen, having obtained per-

mission from the French government to make a public trial of artificial wings, has announced his intention of repeating the experiments which had obtained him universal applause some years past; but that, in order to avoid the fatal consequences which have so often happened to similar trials, he intends to attach a small balloon to his apparatus, the inflammable gas of which will be too weak to carry him into the air, yet of sufficient strength to keep him from falling, in case of any accident to the machinery, and by means of which he proposes to ascend or descend at pleasure, or to take an oblique or horizontal direction.

Artificial Cotton Thread, as presented to the Academy at Turin.

M. Boisarelli has presented two specimens of artificial cotton thread, made by Messrs. Copps and Parodi, of Genoa. He likewise stated that stockings, cloth, and wicks for candles had been made of this cotton; but the latter gave only an indifferent light, a defect which he ascribed to the maceration of the material in alkalies, and which washing in water was expected to correct. The academy was satisfied of the resemblance of the specimens to cotton, and observed that by treating tow of hemp with different agents it might be reduced to a similar substance. The academy also ordered further experiments to be made thereon.

Pyrolignite of Iron, applicable to the dying of Thread and Cotton. Journal de l'Empire.

A French chymist has applied the acid, known by the name of pyrolignite of iron, obtained by the distillation of wood, with great success to a variety of the useful arts. It has already been extracted from vinegar without any empyreumatic smell; also from oil, and with it may be formed the base of a great number of solvents. And for the purposes of dying thread and cotton, it has been used in the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which used formerly to be procured from Holland, are dyed in a solid and cheap manner by means of this acid.

This colour lasts very long, and is not liable to turn rusty, which is the fault generally of all common blacks.

Singular Cure of the falling Sickness.

It is recorded that a young woman, at Chalons sur Marne, of the age of 24 years, had been afflicted for the last 10 years with the *falling sickness*, or falling fits, which had regularly attacked her at least once a week in the most dreadful manner; but that she was now perfectly cured, after having slept every night for three months in a cow-house.

Simple Method of filtering Water,

By Mr. Alexandre, of Bourdeaux. This is performed without either sand, sponge, or pounded charcoal. It consists in merely causing the liquid to pass through the capillary tubes of a piece of half worn-out cotton. It is well known that a skein of thread or a ribbon, one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other hangs over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off till the vessel is nearly empty. The French journals assert that M. Alexandre has applied this experiment on an extensive scale, to the purification of the water of the river Garonne.

ON THE PRICE, &c. OF COALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, Dec. 21, 1809.*

PURSUANT to my promise, I send you the exact statement of a cargo of Wallsend coals, sold last October, at 70*s.* per chaldron at this market.

PRIME COST.

	£.	s.	d.
To 104 Newcastle chaldrons of Wallsend coals, at 34*s.* per chaldron	176	16	0
To 13 keel (or lighter) dues, at 17*s.* 2*d.* per keel	11	3	2
To coast duty (or Duke of Richmond's) at 1*s.* 4*d.* per chaldron—certificate 6*d.*	6	19	2
To coast lights, 8*d.* per chaldron	3	9	4
To corporation of Newcastle dues, at 2*d.* per chaldron	0	17	4
To Spurn lights, at 1*d.* per chaldron	0	8	8
To Bridlington pier, at ½*d.* per chaldron	0	2	2
To Shields new lights, at ½*d.* per ton of ship's register	0	8	4
To cocket, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Clerk's fee, 5*s.*—Stamp, 5*s.*	0	13	6
To insurance on cargo (205*l.*) at and from Shields to London, at 1½ gs. per cent.—policy 7*s.* 10*d.*	3	12	6
Total. Carried over	£204	10	2

London. Entered 104 *Chaldron of Wallsend Coals.*

OCT. SOLD.

Dr.—Capt. A. B. *master of the ship* C. *of* D.

	s.	*d.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
To clerk's fee	2	6			
To cocket fee, water bailiff, and return	14	6			
To lord mayor's dues	5	6			
To taking out a meter	4	0			
To market dues	17	10			
			2	4	4
To metage and orphans' duty, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per chaldron (paid to the city of London)			11	15	1
To king's duty, at 12*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron			125	18	9
To discount, scorage, bond, and expences			11	2	6
To commission			6	8	0
To do. for del. cred. or guaranty			3	4	0
Total expences at London			160	12	8
To prime cost (as per the other side)			204	10	2
To balance, being the freight made by the ship			314	1	2
			£679	4	0

By this statement it appears the duties and charges on coals, if sold in the port of London, at 70*s.* per chaldron, amount to	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
	0	15	$11\frac{11}{28}$
The prime cost of do.	1	0	$3\frac{16}{28}$
Freight of do.	1	12	$2\frac{1}{28}$
For one chaldron	3	7	5

Being the $\frac{1}{21}$ part of a score of 21 chaldrons, which is paid for in money, 70*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Our import in the month of November was, coals, 83,725¼ chaldrons.
Cinders, 2,113
Culm, 97½
Tops, 3½

And the total import of the year, up to the 1st of Dec. into the port of London, was 811,129

Import

OCT. DELIVERED.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By sale of 201½ London chaldrons of Wallsend coals, sold at 70*s.* per chaldron (of 21 chaldrons to the score), adding 8*d.* for metage, and 1*d.* for market dues allowed by the buyer E. F. ----------	679	4	0

Errors excepted, outstanding debts guaranteed.

London, Oct. 1809.

G. H. Factor.

£679 4 0

Import to the like period in 1801,——776,920¼ chaldrons.
1802,——808,380¼
1803,——861,068½
1804,——856,725½
1805,——890,831
1806,——905,657¾
1807,——853,341½
1808,——988,293¼

The averages of 1801 to 1805, both inclusive, 837,184¼
1802....1806 ---------- 862,931½
1803....1807 ---------- 873,523¾
1804....1808 ---------- 898,969¼

He we are short of the last average of five years, on the medium year, 1806, by ---------- 8,840¾

To which, if we add the average increase of consumption of London, at 20,595 chaldrons per annum, which is the medium of the averages given above, we should estimate

1807 at ----------	20,595
1 08 ----------	20,595
The present year ----------	20,595
Quantity deficient in stock in hand	149,625¼

Who can wonder at the general complaint of want by housekeepers, or be surprized at the high price coals bear in the market, that are acquainted with the foregoing facts?

Iam, Sir,

Your humble servant.

Coal Market, December 18th, 1809. LITHANTRACUS.

A CURE FOR THE GOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE been much pleased with a French writer, who has very facetiously taken up the subject of the gout; and, however humorous he has been upon this scourge to mankind, I find such sound sense and good argument at the bottom thereof, that I think it may be well worth the attention of your readers, particularly as the good trading citizens of this country are rendered remarkable for their feasting, which is said to be a principal cause of that baneful malady. I shall therefore make no farther apology for the following translation, but leave the moral to be applied by the reader as he may seem meet.

URBANUS.

"In the whole list of maladies with which suffering humanity is afflicted, none is more common, and assuredly none less pitied, than the gout. It is a painful periodical affection, and appears to be better calculated to attract the pleasantries than to excite the sympathy of one's friends, notwithstanding the suffering may be extreme.

"A physician being called one day to a great personage of my acquaintance, the latter demanded, amidst his anguish, what could be the cause of this disease? The former replied merrily, that the malady in question was called *fructus belli*, one of the accidents of war; which astonished his patient not a little, because he was of a very pacific profession, being a member of the long robe, who lived at a distance from the tumult of camps and the chance of battles, and who, in truth, never slept on his arms for a night during the whole course of his life.

"I, who am subject to the gout myself, have a fellow-feeling in respect to others, and I here present them with the result of a professional consultation; even those who have been afflicted will read it with pleasure, and it will inspire the more confidence, as the person

from whom I received it practised his receipt on himself. This celebrated physician died in 1781, leaving behind him many posthumous writings of great reputation, and also the character of being a man at once amiable, learned, and generous.

"It is pretended that certain maladies descend from father to child, and that this is the case with the gout; I myself am a living example, being the son and grandson of persons afflicted with this disease; in conformity with this principle, I ought to be, and actually am, subject to it. After the two first fits, which took place at twenty-eight months distance from each other, one of my friends told me he had just learned that Dr. Tronchin, physician to a former Duke of Orleans, grandfather to him now in England, had radically cured that prince by the sole regimen of drinking two glasses of honey water every morning fasting.

"Although I doubted greatly the efficacy of such a simple prescription, yet I determined to render myself master of the fact; and resolved accordingly to address a letter to this physician. The following is the answer, written with his own hand.

Paris, 4th June, 1772.

"You are in the right, sir, to distrust all secrets respecting the cure of the gout. There is only one known to me by experience—for I also have had the gout, although I begin to think I shall never have it again. This secret then, which I shall fairly and honestly confide to you, consists in peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity.

"I confided this receipt some time since to the Duke of Orleans; he then followed, and still continues to practise it, although not quite so exactly as myself. Affairs of great importance, added to a delicious table, still derange sometimes the peace of his mind and the temperance of his body. In respect to these two points I possess some advantage over him. Heaven, indeed, is thus pleased to deal out our lots in pretty equal portions; for, by bestowing on princes both riches and honours, it sometimes refuses both that peace of mind and temperance bestowed upon such as you and me; in fact, this is the true *honey water*, which will cure you, as it hath cured me, provided you unite with it exercise and chastity; and even if a perfect cure should not be attained, your disease will assuredly be rendered so supportable, that you will scarcely have any reason to complain.

"In fine, you may safely give my receipt to your friends, and I trust that your heart is good enough to allow you to bestow it on your enemies, if it should so happen that you possess any. Press them to

remark, that whosoever leads a mild, sober, chaste, and active life (and there are still some corners of the earth where such men exist), the gout, which is the daughter of idleness and the passions, is entirely unknown. Among these passions, the chief is intemperance, which not only errs as to the quality of aliments and liquids, but also exceeds in respect to the quantity.

"As to the *quality*, whatsoever is heating, strong, sharp, or salt, is bad for the gout. All *fermented* and *spirituous* liquors come under the same description.

In respect to *quantity*, the digestion being always faulty in gouty people, the assimilating organs ought to be managed with discretion, so that they may not have too much to do at once. Dry and habitual frictions, together with constant but moderate exercise, ought to be promoted; watchfulness and late hours are both to be avoided; a sleep of seven hours duration, tranquillity, and gayety of mind, these are the auxiliaries which efficaciously aid the digestion of the stomach, and contribute to the sanity of the body. What some frequently attempt to remove by external remedies, is generally nothing more than either the effect or the critical deposition of the gout, which, provided it is not regenerated, terminates the malady. On these occasions, however painful the patient may feel himself, he has ample occasion for consolation.

"But to return to the Duke of Orleans; the *honey water*, of which he made use from time to time, had not, properly speaking, the gout for its object; this was used merely as a mild and gentle purgative, which sympathises better with that disease than others of a more drastic nature, to which he never recurred, for since I had the honour to attend him, he has never been purged. Formerly this occurred monthly, and sometimes once a fortnight; he was also bled once every four weeks, but since I became his body physician he has never once lost an ounce of blood.

"By means of the 'secret' which I have thus readily confided to you, his gout is nearly annihilated altogether, and his health is so completely established that he has no further occasion for me. Behold, sir, a true statement, for I have freely communicated every thing, and the moral to be deduced becomes self-evident; it is, that if peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity succeed so well with princes, we may and ought to hope for great things in respect to ourselves; because it is far more practicable for us than for them, both to become and remain masters of our passions as well as to live soberly and chastely. Exer-

cise alone is more easy to them than to us; they possess a greater number of horses: were it not for some advantages, who would be a prince?

"Your's, &c.

TRONCHIN."

FOR THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MINERALOGY OF THE SOUTH-WEST PART OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[*By James Keir, Esq. F. R. S.*]

AN account of the mineralogy of the southern part of Staffordshire, and especially of those valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, to which not only the various trades and manufactures of that part of the country, but of the neighbouring towns, Birmingham, Dudley, Wednesbury, Walsall, Belstone, Wolverhampton, and Stourbridge, owe their foundation and prosperity, cannot but be acceptable. The author endeavours to confine himself to the great outlines and general principles of the subject, without descending to the minute descriptions of the *mineralogist* or the technical distinctions of the *miner*.

The tract of country most worthy of attention is that which is distinguished by a bed of coal of ten yards thick, and within the reach of human industry and practical advantage. This tract is about seven miles in length, and, on an average, about four miles in breadth. A considerable part of this district is covered by two ranges of mountains, Dudley and Rowley hills. This tract of land, through which pass several branches of canals, comprehends Bilston, Darleston, Wednesbury, Dudley, and Oldbury, with their parishes of Shore, Tipton, Sedgley, Gornal, and Netherton, with part of West Bromwich, and the collieries of Dudleywood, Brettel-lane, Amblecott, and the Lye.

The abundance of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, together with the intercourse opened, by means of canals, between the distant parts of the kingdom, and especially Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, have promoted the establishment of iron-founderies, forges, and furnaces, with other extensive manufactories. Hence a multitude of workmen are employed in forging various goods, as guns, locks, screws, and nails. Of nails, the quantity manufactured in this district is greater than, perhaps, in any other in the world.

There are, nevertheless, other thinner beds of coal, of three or four feet thick, which extend north, at least, over a space equal to what has been described. These thin beds commence at the distance of a few miles from the northern termination of the ten-yard bed, which *crops out*, as the miners say, or abruptly rises to the surface, and is no more seen in that direction. I shall hereafter give my reasons for believing that these thin strata rise from under the ten-yard bed.

To obtain a distinct idea of the mineralogy of this country, one must point out certain prominent features on the surface. And first, that range of lime-stone mountains which rises on the northern tract near Wolverhampton and Bilstone, and extends south to Dudley, situated on the slope of the last chain of mountains, rendered conspicuous by the fine ruin of an ancient castle.

Another range of mountains, rising from the side of Dudley, opposite to the lime-stone hills, and proceeding nearly in the same direction, but a little more to the east, constitutes a second remarkable feature. The nature of the *basaltic* rock, of which these are composed, produces a strong distinction between them and the former range.

This range of mountains proceeds from Dudley, through Rowley; whence they are called Rowley hills; and, dividing into two branches, terminate in a valley between Oldbury and Hales Owen. Besides these are two detached hills, which, having an influence on the inclination of the coal, deserve notice. On these stands Wednesbury church, and that which is near the village of Netherton.

It is an important fact, that generally this inclination corresponds with that of the nearest lime-stone hill, or these strata rise in the same direction, though not in the same degree as the lime-stone rises. The range of mountains from Dudley to Wolverhampton is formed of beds of lime-stone, elevated to a high pitch on each side, and so inclining, that, by their approach, they form a long ridge near their tops, not unlike the roof of a house. In the same manner, the coal, and its accompanying strata, lying to the east and west of these mountains, rise or crop out on both sides, in directions corresponding with those of the neighbouring lime-stone strata. I shall afterwards shew that the coal itself is subject to very singular irregularities of position and inclination.

This general correspondence of inclination of coal and lime-rocks is farther confirmed by the two following circumstances:

1. The west side of the range of lime-stone hills is steeper than the east side, and accordingly the coal in the west side slips more rapidly,

and is sooner out of the reach of miners than the coal on the east, which furnishes the principal collieries.

2. The limestone hill, that is at the northern extremity of the range, does not appear to be elevated on both sides, in the manner in which I have described the general formation of those hills, but on the east side only: and accordingly the coal is found on that side only; as if the elevation of the rock on the western side had not been sufficiently great to make it appear upon ground, or to raise the coal to such a height as to bring it within the reach of miners.

I have mentioned that the bed of coal does not extend over the lime-stone hills, but it seems to have broken off near their base, and it skirts their eastern and western sides; in some places its termination appearing above ground, but generally covered with earth. As this termination is not by gradual diminution, but abrupt and at once like a fracture, we cannot, from this circumstance, and from the corresponding inclination of the coal and lime-stone strata, avoid inferring, that the same convulsion which broke through and raised the strata of lime-stone into the form of mountains, must have also broken and raised the superincumbent strata, of which coal is one; and that these strata, being softer than the rock, were thrown off; or, having been shattered, have long since been washed away by the floods, so that now no vestige remains of this convulsion upon the hills but the solid ribs of lime-stone, which form the mountains, and which have been able to resist the action of air and water.

It may at first surprize, that the coal is mentioned as superincumbent on the lime; whereas the high mountains are formed from this stratum, and the coal is only found at greater or less depths in the low grounds. But whoever would form just notions of the strata of any varied country, must keep in mind that valuable observation of Mr. Mitchell, in his paper upon Earthquakes, *Phil. Trans.* 1760, viz. that those mountains which have been formed from the disruption and elevation of their component rock, as all mountains composed of lime-stone strata are (which disruption or elevation he attributes to some violent explosion or earthquake), do actually consist of those strata, which in the plains are covered with many other incumbent strata, and, consequently, are originally the lowest of all we know.

In the same manner as the coal rises, or crops up, to the sides of the great range of lime-stone mountains, so it also follows the direction of the detached hills above-mentioned: viz, that on which the church at Wednesbury stands, and that near the village of Netherton. In some intermediate place, between the Lime-stone range and Wednesbury,

on the east side, and between that range and Netherton Hill, on the west side, the coal lies nearly level, and from thence rises on both sides towards the respective hills. This position of the coals is called, by the colliers, a *trough*. It is proper to observe, that though the coal follows the direction of all the known lime-stone hills, and of the two detached hills above-mentioned (which I suspect are lime-stone elevations), it must not be supposed that the coal follows the direction or inclination of the surface of the ground in general, the ordinary risings or fallings.

(To be continued in our next.)

QUERY ON THE LIGHTING OF FACTORIES WITH GAS LIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bristol, 20th Oct.* 1809.

IN a former number of your useful and entertaining Magazine, I have observed an account of the adoption of the improvement of gas lights, upon a very extensive scale, in Manchester, particularly in the cotton-mills of Messrs. Phillips and Lee.

As this appears not only to be extremely ingenious, but, from the account given, to possess considerable advantage in the lighting up large manufactories, however it may not admit of general economical application, I could wish some of your ingenious and intelligent correspondents would, through the medium of your Magazine, furnish me with a short account of the most simple apparatus necessary to be used for that purpose, which will extremely oblige,

A MANUFACTURER.

METHOD OF BLEACHING COTTON, THREAD, AND HOSIERY.

[As practised in Suabia.]

THIS operation is performed in two days, and does not require extensive premises. An alkaline caustic lie is prepared, by taking two measures of quick lime, and covering them with ten measures of good ashes; the heap is then to be sprinkled with water, and when the lime is slaked and the mass cooled, it is fit for making the lie, by the addition of cold soft water. The skeins of cotton being untwisted

and tied in parcels, are to be immersed in the lie, in which they are to be left six hours, and to be occasionally turned. They are then to be washed in a river, and afterwards boiled twelve hours in a bath of the same kind of lie, in which, for every 66 lbs. of cotton thread, 6 lbs. of soap has been dissolved. They are then to be boiled the same length of time in a solution of soap and water only, according to the former proportion; after which, they are then to be again washed in the river, and hung up in the air, or laid on the grass to dry as quick as possible. The process for the hosiery is similar.

The boiler must be made of copper, and always well cleaned after it has been used.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS

Enacted by the British Legislature in the 49th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, respecting Trade, Commerce, and the Arts.

Exchequer Bills.

By the 49th George III. c. 21, the interest on Exchequer bills, under 47th George III. s. 2, c. 73; 48th George III. c. 7; 48th George III. c. 97; and 48th George III. c. 114; carried to the Exchequer-office before March 20th, 1809, shall be paid; and the holders of such Exchequer bills shall receive certificates to the bank, entitling them to exchange the same for annuities, at the rate either of 103*l.* 5*s.* in the 5*l.* per cents. to commence from the 5th of January, 1809, or 81*l.* 8*s.* in the said 5*l.* per cents. together with 26*l.* 5*s.* in the 4*l.* per cents. to commence from April 5th, 1809, for every 100*l.* provided the amount of the Exchequer bills exchanged shall not exceed 8,000,000*l.*; and such certificates are assignable until August 1st, 1809.

Distillers.—By 49th George III. c. 24, all spout-wash which shall be fermented, or re-fermented, for the purpose of being distilled into spirits, shall be deemed to be new wort, or wash, and shall be charged with all the duties to which wort, or wash, brewed for extracting spirits may be liable, and all such spout-wash which shall be so fermented, or re-fermented, shall be liable to all the rules of former acts.

The distillers having got into the practice of re-fermenting and re-distilling wash, after the same had been through the still, to the great injury of the revenue, has occasioned this new regulation.

Tobacco.—By 49th George III. c. 25, until the 25th of March, 1811, any person or persons may import from any port whatever in any foreign state, or from Malta or Gibraltar, any sort of unmanufactured tobacco in any British ship, or vessel, navigated according to law, or in any ship, or vessel, belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, navigated in any manner whatever, subject to the duties payable on tobacco of the produce of the British plantations. § 1.

Tobacco imported, or exported, under this act, shall be subject to the same regulations as tobacco of the growth of the British plantations. § 2.

Unmanufactured tobacco of the produce of the East Indies, or South America, may, by order in council, be permitted to be imported. § 3.

Salted Fish.—By 49th George III. c. 26, salted or pickled salmon, or salted dry codfish, having been taken and cured on the coast of the Gulph of St. Laurence, the coast of the Bay of Bundy, the coast of Cape Breton, or the coast of Prince Edward's Island, by British subjects, may be imported, and upon the same bounties as if from the island of Newfoundland or coast of Labrador.

Bounty on Flax-seed.—By 49th George III. c. 29, the Irish Treasury may pay to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacturers 29,000*l.* to be applied in bounties for the encouragement of the sowing of flax-seed of the growth of flax-seed of the present year; but no person is entitled to any part of the bounty for flax-seed sowed, unless such seed shall, on the 1st of January, 1810, be in the possession of the party, or his representatives, who shall have raised the flax whereby such seed was produced, nor unless such seed shall be certified by some inspector of the trustees, upon examination thereof, after the said 1st of January, to be sufficiently clean, sound, and fit for sowing.

American Vessels.—By 49th George III. c. 59, the importation of goods is allowed from the United States of America, in vessels of that country.

By 49th George III. c. 60, the importation of goods from any part of Europe, or Africa, under the authority of any order in council, is allowed until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

Forfeiture of Vessels, &c. under the Hovering Act.—By 49th George III. c. 62, whenever any ship, vessel, or boat, for which the owners are required to have a license, shall be found within four or eight leagues of the coasts of Great Britain or Ireland, or found in any part of the British or Irish channel, or elsewhere on the high seas within one hundred leagues of any part of the said coasts; and any person

on board shall, during the chase, or previous to its being taken possession of, unship or throw overboard any part of the cargo, every person on board, not being a passenger, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and the vessel and goods on board shall be forfeited; and may be seized as under the Hovering Acts; or every such person being a seaman, may be dealt with according to the 47th George III. sect. 2, c. 66. § 1.

Seizure of Spirits.—The reward to the officers seizing spirits, sunk and concealed under water, within the said one hundred leagues, shall be one moiety of their value: any thing in 47th George III. sect. 2, c. 66, to the contrary notwithstanding. § 2.

Coal, Culm, and Cinders.—Coal, culm, and cinders, unshipped without the presence of an officer, shall be forfeited, and prosecuted according to the law of customs. § 4.

Salt, Pepper, and Wine.—Salt, pepper, and wine, may be exported from Guernsey, or Jersey, for the supply of the Island of Sark; not exceeding at one time, ten bushels of salt, fifty pounds of pepper, or ten dozen of wine; in boats not exceeding ten tons burthen. § 6.

Glass.—By 49th George III. c. 63. the duties on the materials used in making spread window-glass, and crown-glass, are repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof, and new provisions are made, for the better collection of the said duties.

Recovery of Fines against Custom-house Laws.—By 49th George III. c. 65, fines incurred against the laws, relating to the customs not exceeding fifty pounds, may be recovered in a summary way, before two justices of the peace, who on non-payment, may levy the same by distress and sale, or, in default thereof, commit the offender to goal for the space of six [*lunar*] months; a summons left in the parties' house is sufficient; the justices may mitigate the penalties one-half; after the expiration of the imprisonment, the party is absolved from the payment of the penalties; and the information must be laid before the justices, before the expiration of six [*lunar*] months.

Uncustomable, and prohibited goods, seized under the public acts, are to be carried to the Custom-house warehouse; and goods seized, as feloniously stolen, are to be deposited at the Thames or other public office, to be produced at the trial of the offender: but notice of such stopping is to be given to the Custom-house; and after trial the goods are to be carried to the Custom-house.

Goods not carried to the Custom-house, as directed by this act, may be seized, or reseized, by officers of the customs; and the party neglecting shall forfeit twenty pounds.

Restriction of Holidays at the Excise-office.—By 49th George III.

c. 66, the only holidays that shall in future be observed at the Excise-office, shall be Christmas-day, Good-Friday, days of general fast and thanksgiving; the restoration of Car. II. the coronation of his Majesty, and the birth-days of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales; and the chief-office shall be kept open from eight until three.

Roasting of coffee.—By 49th George III. c. 30, dealers in coffee, may roast their own coffee, on making entry at the next office of excise, and the penalty for not making entry is fifty pounds; but dealers receiving into their custody unroasted coffee, in less quantity than fifty pounds, shall not be permitted to roast coffee, on pain of fifty pounds.

Officers of excise may enter the premises of dealers, and may take samples of coffee, paying the usual price thereof; and the penalty for refusing samples, or obstructing the officers, is one hundred pounds.

Paper.—By 49th George III. c. 81, persons counterfeiting marks on paper, or having paper in their possession knowingly, with such counterfeited marks, shall be adjudged felons, and transported for seven years.

Utensils, in cases where vessels used in excise manufactories, are subject to forfeiture, may be seized.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Foreign.

Holland.—THE Board of trade has again relaxed a something, with respect to commercial communication with this part of the continent, as we predicted last month; and licenses are granted to neutral vessels, which have arrived at this port with cargoes of corn, grain, meal, and flour, to return home with cargoes of British manufactures, and colonial produce; but, Holland has been so amply furnished of late, with all kinds of our colonial produce, that the shipments, for some time to come, will be a losing speculation, the Isle of Zealand being overstocked with every article. The like indulgence is also given for the vent of our colonial produce and manufactures to be sent to France, under the same restriction of the vessel's having brought corn and grain from thence; but this cannot be expected from that quarter, as France has nothing to spare but her wines.

Baltic.—We find that the commercial intercourse between this country and the various ports in the Baltic, has been this year greater than, in the same space of time, even during peace. In the course of

the last six months, upwards of 25,000 vessels have passed the Sound; of which, the Danes have captured very few, if any, notwithstanding the hordes of privateers and new gun-boats on the alert, off that coast.

In time of peace, these vessels would have paid the Sound dues to Denmark; and many of them would have touched at Copenhagen, or other Danish ports, and there would have transacted business. From the recent arrivals, most of the articles from the Baltic are now in great plenty; and the prices may be called near 50 per cent. lower. Some kinds of fir timber, for instance, that lately sold for 10*l.* the plank, will now not fetch more than 5*l.*; and so great has been the importation of hemp and flax of late, by the Baltic fleet, that we understand from the best informed merchants, that a sufficiency of these commodities has been obtained, to supply the demand for those articles for several years to come; and, in consequence of which, several applications have been made to the Board of Trade, for granting licenses to permit the exportation thereof, under certain restrictions; but, as yet, their Lordships have not thought fit to grant that indulgence.

America.—The commercial intercourse between this country and America, still remains in the same uncertainty as it has done for months past, neither party seeming willing to give way; and, in the mean time, the speculators of American produce in this country, and that of British articles on the other side, are anxious to buy up and keep back their goods from the market, hoping, that in the event of the non-intercourse act being *strictly* enforced, they shall be on the right side of the market.

Frankfort.—"Ever since the conclusion of peace has been spread abroad, the Levant cotton has fallen in price. It is supposed that the direct communication thereby opened with Turkey, through Hungary, which had been shut ever since May last, would bring a greater quantity of cotton from Macedonia, Smyrna, &c. into the eastern parts of Europe; and that the merchants will be under the necessity of still lowering the price of that article.—Such, at least, is the opinion of the speculators at Frankfort, who bear the reputation of seldom being mistaken in calculations of this sort."—*Moniteur*, *Dec.* 1809.

Rio Janeiro.—Letters from Rio Janeiro, dated 7th July, say, "The markets are glutted with American produce:—Flour is at eight dollars per barrel; pitch, at seven; tar, four; rosin, eight; gin, per gallon, two; bread, per cwt. nine; fish, per quintal, nine; cordage

and varnish, very low; cheese and butter will not bring first cost. The produce of this country may be had at the following prices:—Coffee, fourteen dollars per cwt.; sugar, six; hides, six; and tallow about the same."

Iceland.—Our readers will recollect an account some time since, of a Letter-of-marque under the British flag, having landed on the island of Iceland, and seized upon Count Tramp, to whom the Danish Government had confided the government of that island, and that he was brought to this country; and we find he has submitted this transaction to the consideration of his Majesty's ministers; and it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state, that the subject has been considered with that attention to the interests of humanity and justice, the exercise of which, will prove extremely beneficial to the poor inhabitants of these frozen regions, and reflect no small credit on the benevolent character of this country. And it is expected that an official authority will shortly be promulgated, extending our friendly protection to the natives of Iceland, and to the inhabitants and settlers in the islands of Faro, and certain possessions on the coast of Greenland. For the protection of their trade, the vessels employed in it are to be distinguished by a red lion on the Danish flag. The relations existing between them and this country, are to be re-established on the footing upon which they stood previously to the commencement of hostilities with Denmark. When any of the inhabitants of these places arrive in this country, they are on no account to be treated as enemies, but are to be considered with the same regard which is shewn to the subjects of those states, with which we are in amity.

Domestic.

An act of Parliament, authorizing the importation of foreign wines, in neutral bottoms, and also authorizing the exportation of the same to other countries, upon paying a certain duty, having expired since last session of parliament, the loss to the crown from the neglect to renew it, previous to the breaking up of the last session of parliament, has, we understand, been very considerable; and though, from the non-renewal of this act, no duty can be levied, still, the same proceedings are adopted, at some of the out ports at least, as if a duty could be enforced. The wine is landed, the custom-house officers gauge it, excisemen are kept in pay, as well as labourers, for this purpose, at a great expence, and the wine is again exported, without a farthing of benefit to the revenue of the country.

The scarcity of gold and silver has been much felt of late; and it has generally been attributed to the clandestine exportation of specie out of the country, particularly by the Jews, as a guinea is well known to obtain the value at Hamburgh, in account, of 26*s*. And several valuable seizures have lately been made by the custom-house officers at the different ports, which we hope will remedy this part of the drainage; but, there are other sources equally injurious; among which, may be reckoned the recent heavy payments in specie, for the valuable cargoes arrived from the Baltic, as very small returns of merchandize have been given in payment for them. 800,000 re-stamped dollars will shortly be added to our silver currency, as they have lately been sent to the Soho factory, near Birmingham, to be re-stamped.

Forty boats that were employed in the herring fishery on the Norfolk coast, between the 25th September, and the 1st November last, have caught upwards of fourteen millions of fish; which were sold to the merchants, for between 16 and 17,000*l*. and gave a return to each person employed in the above fishery, independent of the expences of the vessels, and other contingencies, above 50*l*. nett.

The poor weavers of Norwich have, of late, been put on a better footing than for some time; not only on account of the increasing demand for various kinds of coloured silk and worsted fabrications, lately brought into fashion by the English ladies, but by a very laudable resolution of the principal manufacturers, to grant an increase of wages, and which has actually been carried into effect.

All kinds of West India produce have a dull sale, and the quantities of goods on hand is very great; yet the markets are not lower, and even sugar has been looking up some time; and the average price of Muscovado sugar, will be seen by the Gazette to be 7*s*. higher than last month. The demand for rum in the Liverpool market is quite over.

We are sorry to see the corn market still keep up, and prices even something higher than last month, notwithstanding the many arrivals from Holland of corn. And although the farmers, in October and November, were crying out in alarm at the rainy season, yet the weather, from the accounts received from the different counties, has not been so unpropitious as they would have made us believe.

Cotton-wool is advanced within the last week from a penny to three half-pence per lb., also coffee an advance of 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

December 1809.

THE weather, during the early part of the month, has been rather unfavourable to the young wheat, particularly in low situations. The new wheats turn out better to the flail than was expected; and their quality, in general, fine, not having sustained so much injury from the mildew, as was at first supposed. Barley continues a rough, indifferent sample: fine, that will malt well, is in demand. Oats turn out a good crop, and only require some sharp weather to render them good provender. Beans and peas turn out more than a good, fair average crop. The late sown turnips are much improved, in low situations; and, where the turf is thin, have much decayed from the rot. Wool stationary at above 1*s.* per lb. Clover seed thrashing is scarcely began. The weather being so mild this autumn, the herbage for cattle has held out beyond what is generally expected. The price of fat cattle is looking up, as is generally the case at this season of the year.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Leicestershire.

THE new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough through Foxton, was opened for navigation on Friday, 13th November last. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present, and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn, in Market Harborough, to above 180 persons interested in this concern. Thus, have the Union Canal Company, after a period of fifteen years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few canals, in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking: nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embankments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting, have been completed, and shews what industry and perseverance can attain.

Culture of Hemp.—Mr. Thomas Herod, of North Creek, has very laudably recommended the increased culture of hemp at this crisis, when foreign supplies of that necessary article are so difficult to be obtained.

"Many very able pens (says he) have been employed on the best plan for relieving the poor, and maintaining them at the least expence. It is well known the major part of the paupers in this kingdom are capable of maintaining themselves, if they could be employed. I need not observe that the poor's rates are now become serious and alarming, and the first object that offers itself should be attended to, towards their reduction. The manufactory of hemp would employ some thousands, the cultivation of which may be introduced into Norfolk and other counties to great advantage. Be assured, that almost every parish in this county might grow enough to employ its inhabitants. It is a ge-

neral mistake that hemp cannot be grown to advantage but upon a peculiar kind of soil, and that made very rich by manure; certain it is, that hemp, like corn, will be the most abundant on the best land. Let not any gentleman be discouraged from trying. I have grown two crops on a light soil; one sold at 6s. 6d. per stone, and paid better than corn; the other is growing this year (about two acres.) I have had two machines working upon it, by women, all this winter, who would not have had means of earning a shilling any other way. Hemp, at this time, is worth 12s. per stone, ready sale; if only thirty stone per acre (a little more than half an average crop) is produced, it will leave a great profit, after paying all expences; and the land will be in a fine state for a succeeding crop of wheat. It is by no means an exhausting crop: it has a tap-root, and gains its succour some inches below the surface. I had better than nine combs of wheat, per acre, after my first crop. Wheat is this year sown after my last. The land designed for hemp should be well manured with long fresh dung, and ploughed in as deep as the land will admit of, as soon as possible. This manuring will be sufficient for the following wheat crop.

Commercial Improvement at Bristol.—This city, which is reckoned the second of England, and the emporium of commerce for the western counties, has long experienced a great inconvenience for the want of a public building which should, in some degree, afford the accommodation of a coffee-house, and, at the same time, serve for the transaction of the important business in which her opulent merchants are engaged. So much has an institution of this description (similar to Lloyd's at London) been found a desideratum that a liberal subscription has been lately opened among all the most eminent mercantile houses in Bristol, for the purpose of erecting a building which should afford the required accommodation, and also be an ornament to the city. In Corn-street, which corresponds with the Cornhill of London, two extensive premises, opposite the bank of Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Co. have been purchased to form the site of the new building, which will be begun under the direction of Mr. C. A. Busby, of London, and early as possible in the ensuing spring; the front will be of free-stone, in the centre of which will be a beautiful portico of the Ionic order, the acrota of the pediment will be surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, on whose right and left will be navigation and commerce, and over the entrance-door will be placed a basso-relievo, in which Neptune will be seen introducing the four quarters of the world to Britannia.

Receipt for the Cure of Deafness.—One of the most eminent physicians of London, as a remedy for extreme deafness, recommends the pit of a cabbage stalk to be cut sufficiently small to be put in the ear (similar to the method of wearing cotton) and there to remain for some considerable time, and it is said to have been applied with great efficacy.

Caution against clandestinely making of Candles.—Great injury having been sustained by the revenue, in consequence of the private making of candles, without entry of the place where they are made, or notice to the excise officer, whereby fiscal duties are evaded; a diligent investigation of this matter has been instituted in Herefordshire; the effect of which was, that, at the last monthly Sessions holden at Ledbury, before the Rev. Dr. Yate, and his colleagues, for the hundred of Bootloe, an opulent yeoman was summarily convicted, and duly fined, for conniving at the introduction into his house of moulds and other utensils, for the clandestinely making of candles.

Fortifications.—The immense works erected on that part of the coast of Kent, which cannot be considered under the protection of our shipping in the Downs, and which is immediately opposite to that great rendezvous of the French flotilla, Boulogne, are now nearly completed; they begin with the ancient castle of Dover, which, from its peculiar strength and elevated situation, has long been considered impregnable; government has, however, been employed in constructing subterraneous works, consisting of three tiers of batteries, *casemates*, &c. &c. with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite the barracks is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. There

is also a citadel with ditch and draw-bridge, and barracks for 5000 men; a shaft, of a most beautiful and commodious description, having four different staircases, round an open area, which both lights and ventilates, communicate with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft, it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or *vice versa*, in half an hour. There are also four other batteries called Guildford's, Townshend's, Amherst's, and Archliffe's, so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (excepting Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interesting spectacle to the eye of the stranger.

From Dover to Folkestone, no works of defence are necessary, as the cliffe is inaccessible. From Folkestone to Dungeness, forming an open bay of about 20 miles in breadth, a great number of martello towers are constructed, which are of a circular form, bomb proof, and have one gun of very large calibre on the top; they are so distributed, that no part of the coast which is assailable is without the range of their shot: thirty men in each might defend themselves as long as their provision lasted in perfect security. The old castle of Sandgate has also been greatly enlarged, and now contains a number of guns.

A redoubt, consisting of bomb-proof towers and very formidable outworks, has also been erected at Brockman's Barn. At Shorncliffe, there is a battery called by that name; and at Hythe, Sutherland, and Moncrief, batteries which, with three others at Dungeness, complete the line of coast. In addition to the above, a military canal has been cut from Shorncliffe to near Rye. Much difference of opinion has arisen as to the utility of this canal, as a defensive military work, but this much is certain, that it opens an easy communication with a part of the country called the Weald or Wild of Kent, which, from the badness of its roads, and consequent difficulty of getting its produce, consisting of timber to market, has been cut off from intercourse with the rest of the county, and which this canal will most effectually obviate. It also begins to be of most essential service for the conveyance of troops and baggage, many regiments have passed from Rye to Hythe, a distance of twenty-five miles, without fatigue; and, immediately after landing, a distance of fifteen miles farther by land, without halting; thereby performing a distance of forty miles in one day, saving a great expence to government, and relieving the innkeepers, who are very thinly scattered in that neighbourhood, from an oppressive burden.

The whole of the works above described are performed in the most substantial and skilful manner—display a great deal of science in the engineer department, and are worthy of a great country; indeed it is matter of pleasing reflection, that many of the roads, canals, &c. unite great commercial advantages, with that indispensable defensive preparation, which the politics of Europe require us to adopt. With a soldiery thus employed AT HOME, we have nothing to fear!

New Method of ventilating large Buildings.—Dr. Van Marum, of Holland, has discovered a very simple method, proved by repeated experiments, of preserving the air pure in large halls, theatres, and hospitals. The apparatus, for this purpose, is nothing more than a common lamp, made according to Argand's construction, suspended from the roof of the building, and kept burning under a funnel, the tube of which rises above the roof without, and is furnished with a ventilator. For his first experiment, he filled his large laboratory with the smoke of oak shavings, and in a few minutes after, he lighted his lamp, the whole smoke disappeared, and the air was perfectly purified.

It is presumed, that lamps suspended after the above manner in such manufactories as could admit thereof, would be highly beneficial.

ACCOUNT OF PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Patent Flour to be made without Corn.

The different patents or inventions of this country are annually recording some hundred specifications, many of them more or less valuable or ingenious; but the much greater part of them never obtain publicity, so as to be of service to the community at large, although it might not answer the particular purpose of the inventor.

Amongst these, the following substitute for wheat corn, during its present scarcity, appears to deserve particular attention. The patent of Mr. Underdown appears to have been registered in 1805.

We shall present our readers with a description of Mr. Underdown's invention in his own words: "I take turnips, potatoes, parsnips, white beet, and Jerusalem artichokes, and grind or grate them fine: I then put the substance into water, and let it remain there several hours; I then strain off the water, and add fresh water in quantity sufficient to cover the substance; which process I continue to repeat until the water pours off quite clear. Then I strain and press the water from the vegetable substance, which I then dry on a kiln or other proper convenience. When the substance is quite dry, I grind it in a corn or other proper mill, until it becomes fine flour. Either of the above vegetables alone, or any two or more of them mixed together and prepared as before specified, will answer the purpose. The foregoing description is for the making coarse or common flour: when I make fine or best flour, I pare or peel the rind off the vegetables before I grind them. Observations. The patentee would have done well to have pointed out the purposes to which this patent flour made without corn is applicable.

Method of making a cheap aromatic Vinegar for purifying large Buildings or Manufactories, &c. by Mr. James Jennings of Huntspill.—Take of common vinegar any quantity, mix a sufficient quantity of powdered chalk or common whiting with it, to destroy the acidity. Then let the white matter subside, and pour off the insipid supernatant liquor, afterwards let the white powder be dried either in the open air or by a fire. When it is dry, pour upon it sulphuric acid as long as white acid fumes continue to ascend. Stone vessels are the properest to be used on this occasion, as the acid will not act upon them. This product is the acetic acid known in the shops by the name of Aromatic Vinegar. The simplicity and cheapness of this process points it out as a very useful and commodious one for purifying prisons, hospital ships, and houses, where contagion is presumed or suspected, the white acid fumes diffusing themselves quickly around.

A Kiln for burning Coke and Lime, so that the superfluous Heat of the Fire used in burning Coke is applied to burn Lime, also that such Fire may be rendered perpetual, by Mr. J. Grellier, of Barking.—The kiln is made into one or more compartments of the form of a common coke oven, or of any other form and size which may be best adapted for that purpose. The coal is burnt separately from lime-stone; one or more of the compartments are made conical or cylindrical, and from them all flues proceed, in order that the heat from the coke oven may act upon the limestone and convert it into lime. "It is necessary," says the patentee, "that the coke oven or ovens should be so placed or disposed that the draught from the flues may proceed upwards through the said lime-stone with sufficient rapidity and effect, and that the space or spaces which in my said invention are appropriated to answer the purposes of the lime-kiln, should be duly disposed above the said flues, and the flues may be made to enter into the lime kiln through the bottom or floor thereof, the lime being prevented from descending or subsiding as low as the bottom or floor by an arched grating or support

constructed of iron bars or of brick work, or otherwise the said flues may communicate through the sides of the compartment, and by that means communicate the heat to burn or ignite all the lime-stone which may lie above the level of the said places of communication. And in that construction, as above, wherein the lime is supported by an iron grating, &c. the burned lime is to be drawn (after the coke ovens have been discharged) through doors or quarters made just above the said iron grating—and in the other construction as before described, wherein the flues communicate through the sides, I continue the said compartment, or chamber, several feet below the communications from the said flues, and draw out the burned lime at the bottom, the same as in a common lime-kiln. And accordingly, in consequence of the peculiar construction of my said building, called the Union and perpetual Kiln, it is practicable and easy to charge the said compartments or chambers, intended to answer the purpose of coke ovens, repeatedly with coal, for the purpose of converting the same into coke, and to charge the compartments or chambers intended to answer the purpose of lime-kilns repeatedly with lime-stone, for the purpose of converting the same into quick lime, and also to draw out the said coke and quick lime at the proper periods, so as to continue the said operations of coke making and lime burning perpetually during any length of time requisite. And lastly, I do declare, that although the positions, situations, and dimensions of this part of my said kiln or building may be varied, yet I do give the preference to coke ovens of an elliptical form, so disposed in the lower part of a circular building that the longer diameter of the ellipses may respectively lie in radii in one of the horizontal sections of the said building; and the mouths of the said ovens may open externally, and the flues may communicate internally with one lime-kiln, having the axis thereof perpendicular to the horizon, and coincident with the axis of the building itself."

An Engine for cutting Hay and Straw into Chaff, by Mr. W. F. Snowden, Oxford-street.—This invention does not appear to be an entire new machine as to all its principles, as sundry parts therein have long existed in many old machines of the kind, but it has a more simple and better way of bringing the straw to the knife, and a new mode of compressing the article whilst the knife is cutting it. It is described in the following manner: "First, instead of the straw sliding forward on the bottom of the box as in old machines, the box in my machine, by a sling motion on the frame, and with the assistance of the frame or weight, brings the straw and other articles forward with it to be cut, and whilst the knife is cutting the straw, a retrograde motion is given to the box by a projecting part of the lever, acting against the regulating nut, by which the cut is regulated to any length required, and so on alternately; whilst the knife is rising nearly to the top, the straw comes forward with the box; and whilst the knife is cutting, a compresser acts upon the straw so as to prevent it going backwards with the box. The forward motion of the box is produced by the action of the lever, when the knife rises, which causes a frame or weight to act against the two pieces fastened for that purpose to the inside of the box; secondly, the compresser by a more simple contrivance, presses the articles with less labour than formerly, and acts upon the articles to be cut with nearly the same degree of pressure, whatever be their thickness, after the following manner. The lever acts on a pin in the frame of the compresser. At the inner end of the lever is the frame or weight with the roller. At the other end is the connecting rod, by which the motion of the back to which the knife is fixed is communicated to the lever, and also the weight of the lever, so that the frame of the roller and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, and also the weight of the back knife, connecting rod at the other end of the lever, and also the weight of the lever, act as a weight or pressure on the article, whilst the knife is cutting it, and the roller and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, when the back to which the knife is fixed rises, act as a counterpoise for them, till the roller meets the article that is in the box; the lever then changes its fulchrum to the roller, which causes the compresser to rise to admit of the article

coming forward to be cut. The machine may be worked either by a lever, or with a fly wheel, crank, and connecting rod."

Patent Tessera, not allowed to be used in Buildings within the Metropolis.—At the late Clerkenwell Sessions an appeal was made against a conviction under the building act, for the use of a new invention for covering houses, as a substitute for slate or lead, called Patent Tessera, as this composition was not one of the articles enumerated in the act to be used within the bills of mortality. In the evidence it appeared that a recent experiment had been made before many builders and architects, in which two models of brick houses had been set on fire within, the one covered with lead laid on boards, and the other with tessera laid on boards; that the lead blistered and rose by the heat so as to admit air between it and the boards in 13 minutes, and that in 19 minutes the whole lead was melted, and the roof burnt and fell in; but it was 35 minutes before any perforation was made in the tessera, and 45 minutes before the roof fell in. Also another experiment was made at the same time, by lighting a fire on the surface of tessera, and another on lead, each being laid on boards, and that in five minutes the lead was melted, and the boards underneath it had caught fire, but at the end of 40 minutes the fire lighted on the tessera had not consumed it, although it had scorched the boards under it, from which a conclusion may be drawn, that if fire fell from a higher house on a lower, covered with tessera, a sufficient interval would be allowed for its extinguishment before it could affect the house. The Chairman, Mr. Mainwaring, said, that the Court was not unanimous, but it appeared to the majority that this tessera was not a covering within the act of parliament, and the conviction must be confirmed; but as it appeared an invention of merit, and the appeal was brought to decide whether or not it was strictly within the act of parliament, he should be extremely sorry that it should go abroad that the Court thought lightly of the thing. It was suggested that this inquiry might be the foundation of an application to parliament for permission to use it within the bills of mortality.

Mr. John Curr's (Sheffield), for laying a Rope, or twisting and forming the Strands together that compose the round Rope.—"Presuming (says Mr. Curr) that there is in use a wheel, or engine, for twisting the strands at the top end of the ropery, and another moveable one towards the bottom end of the ropery, and that the large tooth-wheel, in each of these wheels that drive round the small nut-wheels, contain ninety-four teeth each; and that there are three smaller nuts working into the tooth-wheel of the wheel, or engine, at the top end of the ropery occasionally, that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-five teeth each; and three more that contain fifty teeth each; which are also occasionally put into geer for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes; and that there are three small nut-wheels working into a tooth-wheel, above described, of the wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, occasionally, that contain eight teeth each, and three more that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-eight teeth each; which are also put into geer for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes. Now, in order to lay, or twist a shroud-laid rope regularly, from end to end, and to keep the fore-twist of the strands and the back-twist of the rope always regular, this invention requires that a wheel, or reel, or other apparatus, shall be attached to the wheel, or engine, at the lower end of the ropery above described, in such a manner as to point out and command the speed of the moveable top, or laying-block, commonly used in laying a rope. And the nut-wheels, at the top-end of the ropery employed in twisting the strand, should be so proportioned to the nut-wheels, employed at the same time in twisting the rope at the bottom end, as that it shall require an equal number of turns on the wheel at both ends of the ropery, to give the proper twist or hardness to the rope, so that the workmen making one revolution, or turn of the one wheel, or engine, at the same time, as

the workmen do on the other end, a regular proportion of twist is effected and kept up.—To simplify these principles, a view of the wheel, or reel, is prefixed to the specification.

The strands being all then put upon the axis of the nut, with 14 teeth on the engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, and upon the separate nuts with 25 teeth on the wheel, or engine, at the top end; the wheel, or reel, on which the cord or wire laps, being fixed to the diameter of eighteen inches and a half, for a rope of three inches circumference; and both wheels, or engines, being turned with the same velocity, or, in other words, a revolution being made of the wheels at the bottom and top end of the ropery, at one and the same time (which, as they are in sight of each other, may easily be done), the cord, or wire, will then turn off the reel, and govern the speed of the top, which will produce a rope nearly regular, in twist and in hardness. To make a shroud-laid rope of greater or less circumference than the third-inch rope above described, the diameter of the wheel, or reel, will require to be lessened or enlarged two inches in diameter for every three-eighths of an inch the ropes are more or less in circumference, in which case, the twist of the rope will be found tolerably near the twist of a hard-laid rope, and close a cable-laid rope on these wheels, or make a shroud-laid rope of larger circumference than four inches and a half. The three strands may be put upon the nut-wheel, at the bottom end of the ropery, containing twenty-eight teeth; and the single strands upon the wheel, at the top end, with fifty teeth; in which case the wheel, or reel, will be fixed to half the diameter of the above directions. If the above-mentioned proportion of teeth does not harden the rope, to the discretion of the rope-maker, the nuts at the top-end, with a tooth less each, will make the ropes harder; and with a tooth more each will make them softer; and lessening, or enlarging the wheel, or reel, gives more or less twists in the rope. The ropes being thus made, by a regular system, will, if the spinning be well done, and if the rope-maker, in getting the strands to the full hardness, be careful to cease twisting when the moveable wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, is at one and the same place with each of the strands, to give the same hardness to all of them, and the ground on which the sledge, that holds back the moveable wheel or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery works, to keep the strands in proper tension, be regular and even, be very nearly regular in twist and hardness, from end to end; and for the cable-laid ropes, consisting generally of three small shroud-laid ropes, or for making flat-ropes, all of which require the ropes being made to great accuracy, that they may all take a regular stretch together, when applied to use, will be found a great acquisition and improvement in the strength and wear of them; and in any detached shroud-laid rope this regularity in the manufacturing will be found of great service.

GAZETTE NOTICES, &c. RESPECTING TRADE AND COMMERCE.

22*d Nov.* 1809.

A PROCLAMATION for prohibiting the exportation out of this kingdom, or carrying coastwise gunpowder and saltpeter, or any sort of arms or ammunition by any person or persons (except the Master General of the Ordnance of his Majesty's service) during the space of six months, to commence from the 6th of December next, without leave or permission first obtained from his Majesty or his Privy Council, under pain of suffering the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by an act passed in the 29th year of his late Majesty's reign.

9 Dec. 1809.

From the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that agreeable to the act of he 47th of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to allow for two years an additional bounty on double refined sugar, to such as shall be pounded, trashed, r broken, and to allow for one year certain duties on British plantation raw

sugar exported;" that the regulations in the said act contained, relating to the allowance of the bounties on lump or loaf sugar, pounded, crushed, or broken, or on sugar-candy in pursuance thereof, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the port of Bristol. (Signed) W. BRODRICK.
W. ELIOT.
J. BARNE.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT,

Domestic Affairs.

LITTLE worthy of note has presented itself during the past month. We have, however, to record, with pleasure, the safe arrival of the surviving forces sent to the marshes of Walcheren; whither, Buonaparte has truly said, the genius of France had conducted them. Prior to our troops leaving that place, they succeeded in demolishing the most material of the fortifications, &c.

The following are the Address of the City of London to the King, on the 22d December, 1809, and his Majesty's Answer:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

The humble, loyal, and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and dutiful subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests in common with the rest of your Majesty's people. We have witnessed with deep regret the disastrous failure of the late expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the country to some permanent benefit. And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty the sorrow and indignation with which we are affected, by the unhappy dissentions that have prevailed among your Majesty's ministers; and our fears that such dissentions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the nation. Your Majesty's faithful citizens, actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honour of your Majesty's arms, and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and strict inquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition; therefore pray your Majesty will direct inquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it."

To which address and petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my family.—The recent expedition to the Scheldt was directed to several objects of great importance to the interests of my Allies, and to the security of my dominions.—I regret that, of these objects, a part only has been accomplished. —I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military inquiry into the conduct of my commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service.—It will be for my Parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject as they shall judge most conducive to the public good."

The Livery of London having prepared another address, more *pointedly* expressed, Mr. Ryder, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, informed the deputation who waited on him to know his Majesty's pleasure concerning it,—That his Majesty did not receive any address, except from the city of London and a few other bodies, who claim the right of presenting to his Majesty on the throne, at the levee; and that the Livery's address must be sent to the Secretary of State's Office. This was declined by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; and it remains for them to determine whether they will request an audience of his Majesty.

The Minister from the Court of Persia has presented his credentials, and has been received in the most flattering manner.

Foreign Affairs.

France.—The event, which for some time past has been agitated and partially expected by political speculators, has at length occurred. Buonaparte has actually dissolved his marriage with Josephine. The proceedings on this occasion kept pace with the ardent character of the Corsican; they were begun and finished in a few hours. We give the following extract from the *Senatus Consultum*, issued by the Senate, and in which Buonaparte has stated the motives by which he has been actuated:—

"The politics of my monarchy, (says he to his *cousin*, the Prince Arch-Chancellor) the interest and the wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require that after me I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me. Notwithstanding, for several years past I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well-beloved consort, the Empress Josephine. This it is which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affection of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the state, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage. Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate, in my views and sentiments, the children which it may please Providence to give me; God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage that I will not make, when it proves to me to be necessary to the welfare of France. I should add, that far from ever having had reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved consort. She has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart. She was crowned by my hand. I wish she should preserve the rank and title of Empress, but, above all, that she should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend."

His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress and Queen spoke as follows:—

"By the permission of our dear and august consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interests of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty; it was his hand which crowned me; and from the height of this throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people.

"I think I prove myself grateful in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country."

After which a copy of the above address was presented to their Majesties, signed by all the Members of the Royal Family then in Paris.

Paris.—The decree passed by the accommodating Senate on this occasion, after stating that the marriage is dissolved, mentions that the Empress Josephine is to retain the rank of Empress Queen crowned, with a dowry of two millions of francs (about 82,000l.) assigned on the revenue of the State. Nothing has transpired that can indicate upon what ill-fated Princess Buonaparte will condescend to bestow his hand, but we suspect the Princess of Saxony is the destined victim. His Saxon Majesty left Paris in a great hurry on the 9th, probably for the purpose of preparing his daughter for the monstrous alliance. It will be recollected that she has already refused to become the wife of Jerome Buonaparte, on the conscientious plea, that he was the husband of Miss Patterson, although the marriage was declared null and void by the same authority that has enacted the dissolution of the nuptial contract between Napoleon and Josephine. It remains to be seen, whether she will maintain her firmness and consistency, and reject the hand of the ferocious Corsican, from a similar motive of conscience.

Spain.—The news from this ill-fated country is unfavourable. A general order of the Duke of Dalmatia, dated Madrid, December 4, contains the following:—

"The Spanish army commanded by the Duke del Parque, who imprudently engaged on the right bank of the Tormes, was completely defeated on the 28th November, at Alba, by the sixth corps of the army, and the second division of dragoons. Fifteen pieces of cannon, many caissons, six standards, 10,000 muskets, and above 2000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the Imperial troops. The enemy had 3000 men killed; one general, several colonels, and a great number of officers. The remains of the army, favoured by the night, fled in all directions, abandoning their arms and baggage."

The following is a Proclamation issued by General Kellerman. It is a most atrocious instance of military violence.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

"Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the rebels and traitors of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their atrocious designs, it is hereby declared, that all the horses and mares belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain, viz. in the districts of Salamanca, Zamoras, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alava, of the height of four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch of the measure in Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the service of the armies of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective Governments, where they are to be received and maintained by the Governors, until the returns made to me shall enable me to give directions for the disposal of them.

"All horses of less than four feet four inches, or five feet ½ inch, Spanish measure, also mares pregnant for more than three months, and horses and mares that are not thirty months old, and less than the height mentioned, are to have the left eye put out, and are to be rendered by other proper means unfit for military service by the proprietors themselves. Those who presume to disobey the command are to be mulcted in four times the value of the animals.

"The execution of this order is to be committed to the Governors, Commandants of Arms, and to the Commandants of Detachments and Flying Columns.

(Signed) "KELLERMAN,

"Gen. of Division, and Governor-General of Upper Spain."

"28th Oct. 1809."

Austria.—The insurrection in the Tyrol still continues, and the inhabitants of the ceded districts in Carniola are also in arms against the French.

Prince Stahremberg is expected to take his departure from England in the course of a few days.

Holland.—Letters from this country state its commercial prospects to be miserable; and anticipate the total annihilation of trade, as the result of the consultations now holding at Paris. Numerous reports have been circulated that Louis will be transported to the Vice-royalty of Poland, or to some other new kingdom yet to be created by Napoleon.

Sweden and Denmark.—Swedish and Hamburgh papers to the 12th December have arrived. We learn from the first that the new sovereign of Sweden has had two attacks of apoplexy within the space of eight days. He is said to be recovering. It is possible he may survive for some time these reiterated attacks; but they will probably produce mental imbecility, which will render him wholly incapable of administering a Government, placed in so difficult and critical a state as that of Sweden. The unfortunate Gustavus has been removed from his prison at Gripsholm to Carlscrona, for the purpose of being transported, at a convenient opportunity, to Baden. It is not improbable that from thence he may ultimately be removed to France. To witness the humiliation of this high and gallant spirit, would, doubtless, be an exquisite treat to Buonaparte. The ratifications of the treaty of peace between Denmark and Sweden were exchanged on the 25th Nov. The conditions had not transpired. Peace has also been concluded between France, Sweden, and the Court of St. Petersburgh.

Turkey.—The Turks have obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. A strong corps of the latter was defeated with great loss by the Grand Vizier, and compelled to repass the Danube.

America.—Dispatches have very recently been received from America by the Chesterfield packet, which brought over Mr. Oakley, the Secretary to the British Mission in America. The reports, which have for some time been in circulation, of the rupture, or at least suspension of the negociation, are confirmed. Mr. Oakley has brought over with him copies of the correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith, the Secretary to the American Government, which contain the full detail of the extraordinary misunderstanding that blighted in the bud an adjustment so necessary and desirable to both countries. Mr. Jackson remains in America, until the British ministry have pronounced their opinion of his conduct.

By the same conveyance also we have received a copy of the message from the President of the United States to Congress. The great length of this state paper will not allow us to give more than an abstract of its contents.

Mr. Madison speaks in terms not the most respectful of the conduct of the British Government in refusing to ratify the arrangements concluded with Mr. Erskine, which he unfairly states to have been agreeable to the instructions received by that gentleman; but in speaking of the mission of Mr. Jackson he outsteps all the bounds of customary courtesy, and, after coarsely terming the affair of the *Chesapeak* "a murderous aggression," he does not hesitate to charge the British Government with "asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States." Of Mr. Jackson individually he speaks in terms little short of rank abuse. He accuses that Gentleman of forgetting the respect due to all Governments; and for some imputations which he is stated to have cast on the American Government, he says it was resolved to receive no further communications from him. The president concludes this part of his speech by saying:—The British Government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications, through any channel which may

be substituted. It will be happy if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favourable revision of the unfriendly policy which has been so long pursued towards the United States."—With respect to France, the President states that no favourable change has yet taken place in the relations of the United States with that country; and complaints are also made against some of the other Belligerent Powers.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABELL Edward, Old Ford, Middlesex, builder. (Mr. Cross, New inn, London.

Amstead Thomas, Wakefield, inn keeper. (Mr. Brooke, Wakefield, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Alexander Israel, Duke street, Aldgate, broker. (Mr. Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.

Anderson William, Salford, Lancaster, stone mason. (Messrs. Foulkes and Co. Manchester, and Gray's inn, London.

Argent William, Hare street, Romford, victualler. (Messrs. Holmes and Lewes, Mark lane.

Ashee Thomas, North street, Red Lion square, merchant. (Mr. Lee, Castle street, Holborn.

Baker James, Kingstanly, Gloucester, baker. (Mr. Ward, Gloucester, and Mr. Chilton, Lincoln's inn.

Barrett B. Bath, butcher (Mr. Sheppard, Bath, and Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row.

Barrow Richard, Long Dean Mill, Wilts, paper maker. (Mr. Wingate, Bath, and Mr. Highmoor, Bush lane.

Bell, James and John, and William Harrop, Longtown, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Mr. Lawrie, Carlisle, and Wordsworth and Co. Staple's inn.

Bennett James, Plymouth, haberdasher. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne, and Co. Throgmorton street.

Billings Samuel, Liverpool, hosier. (Mr. Ascroft, Clayton square, Liverpool, and Messrs. Blakelock and Co. Temple.

Bishop Samuel, Cheltenham, haberdasher. (Mr. Bury, Bucklersbury.

Bradley William, Huddersfield, York, victualler. (Mr. Battye, Huddersfield, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Bull William, Bristol, grocer. (Mr. Cornish, Bristol, and Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Burton John, New Cross, Surry, dealer. (Mr. Washbrough, Warnsford court, Throgmorton street.

Burgess T. Hungerford, Berks, butcher. (Mr. Ryley, Hungerford, and Mr. King, Bedford row.

Cannon Robert, Kingsland road, Middlesex, builder. (Mr. Finnis, Hart street, Bloomsbury.

Challicom James, Bristol, coardwainer. (Messrs. Osborn and Ward, Bristol, and Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Clancey William, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Mr. Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square.

Clarke Samuel, Charlotte street, Rathbone place, tailor. (Mr. Knight, High street, Kennington, and Mr. Poplin, Dean street, Soho.

Clarke John, Stratford Bow, butcher. (Mr. Harding, Primrose street.

Coren Peter, Chancery chambers, Quality court, Chancery lane, money scrivener. (Mr. Prior, Copthall court.

Cundy Nicholas Wilcox, Great Marlborough street, surveyor. (Mr. Trickey, Howland street, Fitzroy square.

Davis Godfrey, Broad street, Bloomsbury, dealer. (Mr. Reilly, Stafford row, Pimlico.

Dean Richard, Bow, Middlesex, baker. (Mr. Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate.

Dibdin Charles, Strand, music seller. (Mr. Wood, Richmond's buildings, Dean street, Soho.

Dinsdale Joseph, Sculcoates, York, grocer. (Mr. Haire, Hull, and Messrs. Edmunds and Son, Exchequer office of pleas.

Doegson John, Pocklington, York, cornfactor. (Mr. Holmes, Pocklington, and Mr. Evans, Hatton garden.

Duffin Edward, Buckingham, linen draper. (Messrs. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.

Dutton J. Harwood, Stafford, dealer. (Messrs. Forton, Newcastle, and Mr. Barber, Fetter lane.

Eggington Joseph, Dean's court, St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith. (Mr. Phipps, Gutter lane.

Farley Thomas, Sheerness, boat builder. (Messrs. Rigby and Lawless, Chatham place, Bridge street.

Folo W. Cherry garden street, Bermondsey, timber merchant. (Mr. Matton, Dean street, Southwark.

Frodsham John, Kingsgate street, Holborn, watch maker. (Mr. Davies, Warwick st. Golden square.

Godfray Samuel, Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer. (Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool, and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Goldsmith John, Fletching, Sussex, victualler. (Mr. Gwynn, Lewes, and Mr. Turner, Bonverie street.

Grove Peter, Cardiff, straw hat manufacturer. (Mr. Mawley, Dorset street, Salisbury square.

Hawkins R. Bridgewater, inn keeper. (Mr. Males, Taunton, Somerset, and Mr. Blandford, Mitre buildings, Temple.

Hett William, Leeds, York, woolstapler. (Mr. Shelton, Leeds, and Messrs. Lambert and Son, Hatton garden.

Hirst John, Bristol, grocer. (Mr. G. Strickland, Bristol, and Messrs. Brice and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Hodgkinson William, East Retford, Notts, ironmonger. (Mr. Hannam, East Retford.

Inskip James, jun. Battle, Sussex, carpenter. (Mr. Martin, Battle, and Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Ivey John, Crediton, linen draper. (Mr. Williams, Red Lion square.

Jacks William, Guildford street, Blackfriars corn dealer. (Mr. Druce, Billiter square.

Jeffray John, East India chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant. (Mr. Grubb Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields.

Jenkins John, Cow court, Rotherithe, timber merchant. (Mr. Carter, Deptford.

Jennings John, Denmark court, Covent garden, watch maker. (Mr. Manning, Clement's inn.

Kendrick Thomas, and James Whitworth, Salford, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Mr. Law, Manchester, and Mr. Hurd, Temple.

King Thomas, Gosport, grocer. (Mr. Paddon, Fareham, and Messrs. Blendale and Co. New inn, London.

Kirkpatrick William, Bread street hill, merchant. (Messrs. Matthews and Radall Castle street, Holborn.

Lanchester Ann, St. James's street, milliner. (Messrs. Wyburn and Co. Craig's court, Charing cross.

Leedham John, Matlock, Derby, inn keeper. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne, and Co. Warnford court, and Mr. Vernon, Stone, Stafford.

Lurcock Thomas, Sittingburne, Kent, woollen draper. (Mr. Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square.

Lye Rignell, Goswell street road, builder. (Mr. Charsly, Mark lane.

Macdowall William, Tottenham court road linen draper. (Messrs. Maddox and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn.

Mills Samuel, Stamford, cabinet maker. (Mr. Torkington, Stamford, and Mr. Chilton, Exchequer office Lincoln's inn.

Morgan James, Old City chambers, money scrivener. (Mr. Heartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Newnam John, Bishopsgate street without, linen draper. (Mr. Farton, Wallbrook.

Nicholson Francis, East Retford, Notts, mercer. (Mr. Mason, East Retford, and Messrs. Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.

Paull Samuel, Isleham, Middlesex, baker. (Mr. Matthew Egham, and Mr. Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn.

Perry Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Harrison, Liverpool, and Mr. Bennett, Dean's court, St. Paul's.

Peel Christopher, King street, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Mr. Spur, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

Phillips Richard, Hay Brecon, shop keeper. (Mr. Cooke, Bristol, and Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Priest, Margaret and John, Thorney street, coach makers. (Mr. Patten, Cross street, Hatton garden.

Randall William, Stockbridge, Hants, wine and brandy merchant. (Mr. Wainwright, Peck's buildings, Temple.

Redpath Ann, Stepney, victualler. (Messrs. Palmer and co. Copthall court.

Rhodes William, Saddleworth, York, dealer. (Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Richardson John, Westminster bridge road, livery stable keeper. (Mr. Benton, Union street, Southwark.

Richards Mary, Vauxhall, Birmingham, dealer. (Messrs. Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.

Roberts G. jun. Heights Alsoondbury, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. Crossland, Huddersfield, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Russell Thomas, Dursley, Gloucester, innkeeper. (Mr. Bloxsome, Dursley, and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Rybot Francis, Cheapside, silk mercer. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square.

Sadler Robert, South Shields, Durham, merchant. (Mr. Bainbridge, Shields, and Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside.

Satterthwaite Isaac, Tamworth, Warwick, wine and spirit merchant. (Mr. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Scott Edward, Chandos street, shoe maker. (Mr. Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho.

Sheppard Ann, Leeds, milliner. (Mr. Coupland, Leeds, and Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden.

Shelly George Mabbs, St. Mary, Whitechapel, hosier. (Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.

Shelton John, Great Tew, Oxford, timber merchant. (Messrs. Bignell and Co. Banbury, and Mr. Hackett, Chancery lane.

Sherwood John William, Newgate street, cheesemonger. (Messrs. Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square.

Singer Samuel, Westbury, clothier. (Messrs. Davies, Warminster, and Mr. Davis, Lothbury.

Smith John, Warnborough, Hants. (Mr. Hector, Petersfield.

Smith John, Leeds, grocer. (Messrs. Lee and Co. Leeds, and Messrs. Sykes, New inn.

Southy John William, Bath, paper hanger. (Messrs. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn.

Spencer John, Manchester, victualler. (Mr. Cardwell, Manchester.

Spikernell Richard, Seven Oaks, Kent, inn keeper. (Mr. Flexney, Chancery lane.

Stanford Edward, Castle street, Leicester fields, livery stable keeper. (Mr. Knight, High street, Kennington.

Strutt John, Little Queen street, Lincoln's inn, stationer. (Messrs. Dorton and Barker, Gray's inn square.

Suddones James, Wood street, hosier. (Mr. Field, Wood street, Cheapside.

Swindall Joseph, Poudlaton, Lancaster. (Mr. Edge, King street, Lancaster, and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane.

Symmonds James, Cheapside, milliner, in the name of Elizabeth Ware. (Mr. Wild, Castle street, Falcon square.

Thornton William, Devonshire street, Marylebone, merchant. (Messrs. Richardsons, New inn.

Toulmin William, Aldermanbury, money scrivener. (Mr. Broad, Union street, Borough.

Tudor Mary Ann, Reading, Berks, innholder. (Mr. Andrews, Reading, and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, King's bench walk, Temple.

Tuson John, Chicksand street, Mile End, builder. (Messrs. Burt and Swinford, John street, America square.

Ware Elizabeth, Cheapside, milliner. (Mr. Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard street.

Weaver William, Bood lane, merchant. (Mr. Kirkham, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street.

Whiteman Robert, Brighton, Sussex, victualler. (Messrs. W. and T. Attree, Brighton, and Mr. Ellis, Hatton garden.

Williams Arthur, Cheltenham, jeweller. (Mr. Harrison, Craven street, Strand.

Wilson R. and J. Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers. (Messrs. Boulton and Renshaw, Nottingham.

Woolgar Richard, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, smith. (Mr. Minchin, Gosport, and Mr. Tarrant, Chancery lane.

Wootten George, Northchurch, Herts,

straw hat dealer. (Mr. Mayhew, Symond's inn.

Young John, Cheltenham, dealer. (Mr Berry, Bucklersbury.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Peter Firmin, Dedham, Essex, money scrivener.

John Houlding, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants.

Ann Lanchester, St. James's street, milliner.

James Lilly, Staple Bridge, Lancaster, cotton spinner.

Edward Maddock, and William Delamore, Liverpool, corn and flour factors.

John Pearson, Holyhead, stationer.

DIVIDENDS.

Agar Moses, City chambers, ship owner, 10 Feb.

Allcot William, Gosport, haberdasher, 14 Dec.

Altham William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, 30 Jan.

Asheroft W. Knowsley, Lancashire, earthenware manufacturer, 2 Jan.

Bamber John, Ormskirk, wine and spirit merchant, 6 Jan.

Battier John, Ralph and John Jacob Zornlin, Devonshire square, merchants, 19 Dec.

Beale L. and T. A. Basinghall street, warehousemen, 6 Dec.

Beatson, William, Robert, John, and William, jun. Masborough, York, chymists, 23 Dec.

Beetson Hendy Crundy, Gray's inn square, Middlesex, money scrivener, 30 Dec.

Bentley P. College hill, Thames street, stone mason, 10 Feb.

Benton William, Stoney Well, Stafford, miller, 18 Dec.

Birt William, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper, 30 Dec.

Blachford, Daniel and Richard, Lombard street, laceman, 19 Dec.

Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, Covent garden, 12 Dec.

Bolton J. and F. Warrington, Lancaster, potters, 23 Dec.

Bonner F. H. Fleet street, stationer, 30 Jan.

Bourne James Robert, and David Davis, Lancaster, merchants, 1 Jan.

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, inn keeper, 22 Dec.

Brain William, Sutton street, Westminster, plane maker, 23 Dec.

Bristow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, 30 Jan.

Brown John, Eastcheap, cheesemonger, 30 Dec.

Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, 5 Dec.

Burdett John, Newgate street, warehouseman, 16 Dec.

Bury Richard Clough, Salford, Lancaster, merchant, 16 Jan.

Cadman Charles, Park street, Islington, carpenter, 19 Dec.

Calvert William, Maryport, Cumberland, mercer and draper, 15 Dec.

Capes Gamaliel, Gainsborough, wharfinger, 26 Dec.

Chadwick James, Manchester, manufacturer, 29 Jan.

Christian Adam, High street, Mary le bone, pawnbroker, 30 Dec.

Clisby James, Tottenham court road, provision merchant, 16 Dec.

Clarke Charles, Bristol, corn factor, 23 Dec.

Colm M. Devonshire street, Queen square, broker, 27 Jan.

Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, stock broker, 30 Dec.

Cotton John, Coventry, builder, 23 Dec.

Crisp William, Cockspur street, Charing cross, perfumer, 26 Dec.

Crossley Edward, Liverpool, merchant, 26 Dec.

Davidson John, East India chambers, Leadenhall street, 30 Dec.

Davies H. Warminster, grocer, 16 Jan.

Davis William, North street, Chelsea, plaisterer, 19 Dec.

Davis David, Carmarthen, ironmonger, 21 Dec.

Dean William, Kenton street, Russell sq. shop keeper, 12 Dec.

Denston William, Coventry, baker, 21 Dec.

Dowling H. Castle street, Leicester fields, linen draper, 20 Jan.

Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch st. merchant, 21 Dec.

Dunage Samuel, St. Paul's church yard, trunk maker, 27 Jan.

Easton, W. and R. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, 19 Dec.

Elstob Henry, Sunderland, mercer, 21 Dec.

Evans S. Wolverhampton, carpenter, 6 Jan.

Eustace William, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, cabinet maker, 26 Dec.

Fetherston and Hodgson, Christ church, distillers.

Fisher H. Gracechurch street, grocer, 6 Jan.

Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, 30 Dec.

French Francis, Liverpool, merchant, 5 Jan.

Garnham William Bromley, and Robert Smith, Bishopsgate street, auctioneers, 16 Dec.

Garnons Charles, Holborn, trunk maker, 2 Dec.

Gill Blashford, draper, dealer and chapman, Manchester, 21 Dec.

Gill Richard, Wakefield, York, miller, 18 Dec.

Gore Willam, Aldgate, Manchester, warehouseman, 16 Dec.

Govett John Hill, Wivilscomb, clothier, 6 Jan.

Graham J. K. Fowey, merchant, 10 Jan.

Grayson W. and P. Shires, Southwark, hop factors, 16 Jan.

Green Edward Stepney, carpenter, 16 Jan.

Griffiths Thomas, Fore street, Spitalfields, weaver, 26 Dec.

Griffiths Robert Denbigh, farmer 23 Dec.

Grimes George, Warner street, Coldbathfields, linen draper, 9 Dec.

Handcock William, Marchmont street, Russell square, furnishing ironmonger, 18 Dec.

Harding T. Bolton, linen draper, 6. Feb.

Harris Edward, Guilton street, stationer, 26 Dec.

Harrison, J. and R. Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, 22. Dec.

Haynes T. Gloucester, pin manufacturer, 5 Jan.

Heeley D. Birmingham, taylor, 3 Jan.

Hewlett W. V. High street, Southwark, druggist, 30 Jan.

Hibbert T. Liverpool, wine merchant, 18 Jan.

Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, cock founder, 12 Dec.
Hoad William, Fareham, Hants, butcher, 14 Dec.
Hodgman Richard, Folkstone, Kent, engine maker, 26 Dec.
Hodson William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, 27 Dec.
Holmes and Hall, Crosby square, merchants, 6 Jan.
Horton J. Cockhill, Shadwell, cheesemonger, 30 Jan.
Horn William, and R. Jackson, Southwark, rectifiers 27 Jan.
Hunt J. Liverpool 3 Jan.
Hunter Patrick, Bristol, merchant, 7 Dec.
Hunteman John, Queen street, Golden square, taylor, 30 Dec.
Hussey Charles, and Nicholas, Newgate street, linen drapers.
Jackson J. Newington causeway, brush maker, 23 Jan.
Jackson William, and Thomas Payne, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers, 18 Dec.
Jackson John, Yarmouth, druggist, 26 Dec.
Ibbetson Samuel, Ludgate hill, silk mercer, 2 Jan.
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames street, oil and colour man, 13 Feb.
Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass, 30 Dec.
Johnson Joseph, and John Stratham, Northampton, miller, 26 Dec.
Jones James, Bishops Stratford, Herts, shop keeper, 16 Dec.
Jones J. Wood street, Cheapside, hatter, 30 Jan.
Jones William, Reading, Berks, nursery and seedsman, 2 Jan.
Kelly John, Shoreditch, cheesmonger, 15 Dec.
Kempson Samuel, Fleet street, linen draper, 19 Dec.
Ken on John sen. and jun. Nicholas lane, broker, 3 Mar.
Knight S. Whitecross street, cloth factor, 30 Jan.
Knox and Hay, Hull, merchants, 16 Jan.
Lawson William, St. Catherine's biscuit baker, 2 Dec.
Lew Thomas, Liverpool, innkeeper, 16 Dec.
Lees T. Hebden bridge, York, cotton spinner, 15 Jan.
Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer, 19 Dec.
Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth common, slate merchant, 30 Dec.
Longbottom Thomas, Holbeach, York, clothier, 5 Dec.
Longbottom George, of Holbeach, York, clothier, 2 Dec.
Lowton Edward, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop and seed merchant, 20 Dec.
Macklinnan Murdock, Gracechurch street, haberdasher, 20 Jan.
Mackaell N. London, merchant, 30 Jan.
Malone William, Birmingham, taylor, 12 Jan.
Maitland Maitland, Ripley, Surrey, chymist, 23 Dec.
Markham E. Honey lane market, butcher, 16 Jan.
Marshall John, Fleet market, clothes salesman, 27 Jan.
Marshall William, Paternoster row, Spittalfields, cheesemonger, 16 Dec.
Martindale John, Bond street, wine merchant, 13 Feb.
Martin William, Gosport, bookseller, 27 Dec.
Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spittalfields, carpenter.
Mawson William, Kendal, Westmorland, cotton spinner, 12 Dec.
M'Kinnel James, Clockheaton, York, linendraper, 2 Jan.
Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, manufacturer, 27 Dec.
Miles Charles, Bermondsey street, Fellmonger, 23 Dec.
Mobbs S. Southampton, milliner, 17 Mar.
Moggridge King, Fleet street, boot maker, 9 Jan.
Monteith J. and J. Sequiera, Gracechurch street, druggists, 6 Jan.
Moore Hugh, Ironmonger lane, merchant, 2 Jan.
Moore D. Lonham, Kent, dealer, 30 Jan.
Morgan R. Southmoulton street, coal merchant, 10 Jan.
Morley R. Old street road, money scrivener, 23 Dec.
Muir Matthew, Doncaster, linen draper, 26 Dec.
Munn Johnathan, Market street, Straw hat manufacturer, 30 Dec.
Murray Thomas, Paternoster row, Spittalfields, shoemaker, 30 Dec.
Nabbs J. Newington Butts, linen draper, 23 Jan.
Newcomb G. Bath Jeweller, 27 Jan.
Newill John, and Sampson, Stoke, Stafford, carriers 30 Dec.
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolstapler, 5 Feb.
Orams T. Stow market, Suffolk, iron monger, 9 Jan.
Page John, Bishopgate street, haberdasher, 26 Dec.
Parker George, Chenier street, Oxford road, British wine maker, 30 Dec.
Parry J. Great Portland street, linen draper, 23 Jan.
Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colour man, 30 Jan.
Pepper John, Romford, victualler, 19 Dec.
Perkins Christopher, Swansea, shopkeeper, 26 Dec.
Pinney Joseph, Bury street, Middlesex, taylor.
Platt George, Weakey Saddleworth, clothier, 12 Dec.
Plumb Thomas, and John Woods, Ormskirk, Lancaster, manufacturers 20 Dec.
Poole H. Wisbeach, ironmonger, 13 Jan.
Remington George and Alexander, Oxford street, 6 Dec.
Rolf J. Chancery lane, timber merchant, 23 Dec.
Romer J. Rosamond's street, Clerkenwell, watch jeweller, 17 Mar.
Roxburgh James, Winchester street, insurance broker, 3 Feb.
Rusby J. Newmills, Derby, cotton spinner, 24 Jan.
Sackett Hannah, Ramsgate, Kent, innkeeper.
Sarqui A. J. Bury street, merchant, 23 Jan.
Seagle John, Duke street, St. James's, taylor, 25 Dec.
Sibbald Alexander, Wapping, slopseller, 30 Dec.
Simpson T. W. Tayleraon, J. Sanderson, and J. Granger, Stokesley, York, bankers, 11 Jan.
Simpson H. W. Sheffield, innkeeper, 16 Jan.
Smith W. G. Billingsford, Norfolk, maltster, 12 Jan.
Stratham Samuel, and Edwyn, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hosiers, 13 Dec.
Stuart Peter, Fleet street, printer 26 Dec.

Sunderland John, Lower Barket, York, corn dealer, 29 Dec.
Taylor G. Bristol, merchant, 23 Dec.
Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, hat manufacturer, 16 Dec.
Taylor P. Sheffield, straw manufacturer, 10 Jan.
Thomas William Charles, Nicholas lane, merchant 26 Dec,
Tigwell James, Gosport, linen draper, 9 Dec.
Tomlins J. Bristol, grocer, 8 Jan.
Tucker William, Exeter, merchant, 9 Jan.
Tucker Jonathan, and John, Exeter, merchants, 9 Jan.
Vanderhowen Dirk Jean Bury, St. Mary Axe, 18 Dec.
Wade S. Ipswich, brewer, 20 Feb.
Watson Andrew, Walworth corn chandler, 23 Dec.
Weston James, Pall Mall, vintner, 30 Dec.
White Thomas, Borough, haberdasher, 30 Jan.
Whitemore Edward, Rotherhithe, ironmonger, 19 Dec.
Williams Charles, Turnham green, butcher, 12 Dec.
Wilkinson Thomas, and John Wighton, Cateaton street, woollen drapers, 23 Dec.
Wilson Edward St. James's street, hatter, 27 Jan.
Windover Nicholas, Epsom, corn dealer, 16 Dec.
Worgman G. and J. Golibert, Denmark street, Soho, goldsmith 6 Dec.
Wright Robert, and John Angell, Wardour street, Soho, taylors, 12 Dec.
Wright William, Asby de la Zouch, draper, 5 Dec.
Young James, Manchester, manufacturer, 20 Dec.
Young J. W. Aberdely, Glamorgan, miller, 18 Jan.
Young S. Newport street, linen draper, 20 Jan.

CERTIFICATES.

Allsop John, Winchester, silk weaver.
Andrews Cæsar, Green Hammerton, York, spirit merchant.
Balls James, and Francis, Burton mills, Suffolk, carriers.
Barker W. Cheapside, warehouseman.
Bartlett J. Whitecross street, wool merchant.
Bars W. Birmingham, tool maker.
Betts James, Mistley, Essex, ship builder.
Blackburn William, Leeds, York woolstapler.
Bloom, D. Norwich, merchant.
Brede George, jun. Lime street, London, fishmonger.
Buck G. Cockspur street, Charing cross, taylor.
Caley Thomas, Liverpool merchant.
Carter T. Mason street, Kent road Surrey, dealer.
Chapman John, Yarmouth, linen draper.
Clemence M. Craven street, Strand, taylor.
Cole William, Gosport, wine merchant.
Corson J. Mincing lane, merchant.
Cranke C. Kensington, brewer.
Davies William, Holborn, linen draper.
D'Charmilly Peter, F. V. Somerset street, coal merchant.
Dickie Thomas, Cornhill, bookseller.
Dixon C. Fenchurch street, brush maker.
Don Thomas, and Anthony, Liverpool, merchants.
Draper Thomas, City road, Shoreditch, surgeon and apothecary.
Elstob H. Sunderland Durham, mercer.
Eyre A. Union street, Mary le bone, grocer.
Forrest J. King street, St. James's, baker.
Fuller J. J. Yatford, Suffolk, shop keeper.
Furber William, and Robert, Bitten, Gloster.
Furber John, Bath, tallow chandler.
Geary Henry, Warrington, Lancaster, linen and Woollen draper.
Gill James Carver, Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer.
Goodwin J. Sheffield, carpenter.
Greenwood Joseph, and T. H. Mason, Leeds, grocers.
Hale Harry, and Harry Haggard Hale, Birchin lane, oilmen.
Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants.
Hawksley John Arnold, Notts, merchant.
Hill Thomas, Brightelmstone, Sussex, baker.
Hodson, Richard Wilson, Wakefield, factor.
Hope W. Manchester, grocer.
Hull Isaac, Wharton, Warwick jobber.
Hughson J. Dunstable victualler.
Jones William, Woolwich, taylor.
Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbott, Bucklersbury, merchant.
Kennet W. Snow hill, baker.
Lawrence Robert, Prospect row, Dock head, Bermondsey, corn and coal dealer.
Macneal Neil, London, merchant.
Moore John, New Surry street, Blackfriars, ironmonger.
Morley Sewardstone, Essex, miller.
Moseley Henry, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant.
Newcomb Oliver, Holles street, Oxford road, upholsterer.
Newcomb G. Bath, jeweller.
Phillips Joseph, Bicester, Oxford, linen draper.
Polack Benjamin, Sheffield, York, watch maker.
Powell James, Liverpool, merchant.
Prosser James, Sloane street, Chelsea, grocer.
Redfern W. Nottingham, hosier.
Redpath James, Deptford Bridge, upholder.
Robinson Isaac, Whitehaven, mercer.
Samuel Richard, High street, St. Giles's, linen draper.
Saukey D. Thannington, Kent, brick maker.
Scaife Robert, Newcastle, merchant.
Seague John, Duke street, St. James's, dealer and chapman.
Sharpe C. Yarmouth, merchant.
Silvester Robert, Reading, timber merchant.
Sisson John, Lombard street, banker.
Smith Joseph Staples, Liverpool, shoe maker.
Smith J. Nottingham, mercer.
Staniforth Samuel, Radford, Notts, joiner.
Stevens Robert, Percival street, Goswell street, silk skein dyer.
Stiles John, Air street, Piccadilly, carpenter.
Stockley Moses, Strand, grocer.
Stone Thomas Wilton, Bridestow, Hereford, corn factor.
Stotterd Thomas, Jabez and Co. Oldfield, York, merchants.
Travis, J. and R. Prestwich, Lancaster, bleachers.
Truggett John, John's mews, James street, Bedford row, stable keeper.
Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheese monger.

Watson T. Oxford street, linen draper.
Whieldon Isaac, Copthall court, Throgmorton street, merchant.
White John, and William Fernihough, Manchester.
Wilkie J. Howard street, Strand, navy agent.
Wilson Richard Hodson, Wakefield, factor.
Wood Joseph, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner.
Young Thomas, Downend Gloucester, dealer and chapman.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge street, London, December, 1309.

Leeds and Liverpool, 180l. ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 226l. ex dividend of 2l. 10s. per share clear.—Kennet and Avon, 46l. 10s. to 45l. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, 53l. 15s. to 53l.—Huddersfield, 38l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 20l.—Grand Surry old shares, at 65l. with new ditto attached, at par.—West India Dock, 185l. per cent.—East India Ditto, 135l.—London Dock, 138l. to 139l.—Commercial Dock, 80l. to 85l. premium.—Atlas, par.—East London Water Works, 227l.—West Middlesex Ditto, 42l. premium.—Kent Ditto, 47l.—Portsea and Farlington Ditto, 46l. premium.—Portsmouth Ditto, 35l. premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, 2l. 2s. premium.

Importations at Liverpool, from 16th to 23d November.

Africa.—20 butts, 87 pipes, 256 puncheons, 27 hogsheads, 27 small casks palm oil, 3000 billets barwood, 11 elephants' teeth, 13 scrivelloes, 69 lbs. wax, 32 pieces cotton-print, for Clarke and Tods.

West Indies.—387 hogsheads, 4 tierces, 35 barrels sugar, 39 hogsheads coffee, for Stack, Lynch and flore; 55 hogshead sugar, C. Bartram; 10 ditto, W. Coupland; 19 barrels coffee, Rodie and Shands; 267 hogsheads, 1 tierce, 142 barrels sugar, 200 bags coffee for S. Holland and Co.; 15 hogsheads sugar, Buchanan and Benn; 82 ditto, 4 tierces, 12 barrels ditto, 50 casks cocoa, 502 hogsheads, 4 tierces, 10 barrels sugar, 4 pipes wine, for W. P. Litt and Co.; 4 pipes ditto, J. M'Viccar; 20 hogsheads, 24 casks coffee, for J. Woodhouse; 163 hogsheads 80 barrels sugar, 19 bales cotton, J. and R. Gladstone; 27 hogsheads sugar, J. Daniel & Co.; 11 ditto, J. Heys; 20 ditto, Barrow, Lousado & Co.; 64 ditto, T. and Is. Littledale; 2 ditto, C. Douglas; 12 ditto, C. Watterton; 40 casks coffee, 8 bales cotton, 2 bags ginger, J. Robinson; jun.; 13 casks, 1 bag coffee, Davidson and Dickson; 7 bags ditto, G. Forster; 35 ditto, 3 casks ditto, 2 bales cotton, W. Finlayson; 6 bales cotton, Parker, Clare & Co.; 4 ditto, J. Douglas; 4 ditto, N. Waterhouse; 4 ditto, J. Boulton & Co.; 350 pieces mahogany, 21 bales cotton, 1025 rolls tobacco, 20 tons logwood, for Mason, Hodgson & Co; 267 hogsheads, 1 tierce 153 barrels sugar, 200 bags coffee, for S. Holland & Co.; 27 hogshead sugar, S. J. Symonds; 29 ditto, 4 tierces 10 barrels ditto, W. M'Keand & Co.; 50 bags cocoa, J. Cavan; 51 hogsheads 3 barrels sugar, 259 hogsheads, 83 tierces sugar, 2 half butts Madeira wine, 22 bags ginger, 158 bales cotton, 11 barrels coffee, 1 box preserved ginger, for Barton, Irlam and Higginson; 1 hogshead 1 barrel sugar, 2 bags ginger, 8 kegs sweetmeats, S. Thomas; 1 barrel 6 bags ginger, W. F. Porter, 1 pipe Madeira wine, J. Muir; 4 hogsheads sugar, Hughes and Duncan; 1049 boxes 20 half ditto sugar, 386 bags 86 hogsheads, 34 barrels coffee, 25 tons logwood, for S. Holland & Co.

Brazils.—237 bags cotton, 161 chests sugar, 351 pieces Tantajuba wood, for J. T. Koster; 75 bags cotton, J. J. D. de Carvalho; 40 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn & Co.; 40 ditto, J. and E. Brook; 1150 ditto, T. and G. Hawkes; 9 casks tallow, Graham, Rigg & Co.; 158 bags cotton, 12 pipes 10 barrels oil, 7 ditto balsam capivæ, 3 tierces tallow, 1191 bags cocoa, 54 bags cotton, 9 bags 1 box borax, 10 bags tapioca, 48 pieces satin-wood, 1930 dry and salted hides, 4100 horns, 69 skins, W. Taylor.

America.—55 hogsheads tobacco, for J. Maury; 639 barrels flour, M. W. Hancocks.

Madeira.—124 hogsheads tobacco, 10c. staves, for W. Barber & Co.; 12 bales cotton, W. P. Litt & Co.; 23 ditto, Dickinson & Co.; 1 box artificial flowers, 1 trunk luggage, W. Barry.

Mediterranean.—50 tons brimstone, 32 casks olive oil, 85 ditto almonds, 15 tons zant fustic, 17 bales madder root, 84 cases liquorive paste, 3 quarter casks wine, 3 cases cantharides, 30 tons Valonia, for S. Holland & Co.; 42 casks Smyrna raisins, 166 bales madder roots, 133 casks tallow, 3 tons fustic, 32 casks fcurrants, 4 bales silk, 22 ditto sponges, 9 ditto saffron, for Carson, Parry & Co.; 35 casks currants, H. Holmes and Sons; 5 ditto wine, J. and W. Ross, 45 ditto currants, 57 bags galls 8 boxes liquorice paste, 4 baskets essence of lemon, 1 cask wine, 17 bales cotton.

Russia.—1467 bobbins, 150 mats, for W. and T. Langton & Co.; 23 bobbins flax, 1q. 20 deals, 9 ditto pitch, J. Daniel; 80c. 50 packs flax, 80 bundles hemp, 25 casks tallow, 20 wainscot logs, 25c. staves, 700 mass for Patterson and Malonek; 8 masts, 18 deals, Berck; 100 casks tallow, 13 cables, 135 coils cordage, 264 bundles flax, 31 bundles hemp, 52 packs sail-cloth, 10 packs hare-skins, 1000 mats, for Sorgenfrey and Graham; 103 bundles hemp, 92 ditto flax, 300 mats, 30 casks tallow, for Sorgenfrey and Graham.

Germany.—61 chests 12 bales 8 sample-boxes linen, 110 bales rags, for A. T. Patterson and Malonek.

Prussia.—64 bales hemp, 101 ditto flax, Bourne Brothers.

Sweden.—3 barrels pitch, 730 bars iron, for Bourne Brothers; 280 fir-boards, 56 barrels pitch, 60 ditto rock moss, for Worrall and Williamson; 40 barrels pitch, 1000 battens, 44 casks rock moss, for H. Holmes and Sons; 715 bars iron, 6 barrels tar, for Dixon, Lavater & Co.; 1370 bars iron, 33 bundles hemp; 43 bales flax, 56c. deals, 424 deal-ends, 60c. staves, for Jones and Woodville; 431 bars iron, Cropper, Benson & Co.

From 23d to 30th November.

West-Indies.—311 hogsheads 281 barrels sugar, for Falkner and Mawdsleys; 796 hogsheads, 40 tierces 82 barrels sugar, Shipley, Williams and Wilson; 327 hogsheads 2 tierces 51 barrels sugar, 21 pieces satin-wood, for W. Taylor & Co.; 80 hogsheads sugar, Burrows and Nottage; 18 pipes wine, 8 hogsheads 90 barrels sugar, 189 hogsheads 31 barrels 95 bags coffee, 1 ditto succades, Bradshaws and Winder; 154 hogsheads 110 barrels 7 tierces sugar, 22 puncheons rum, 25 barrels cocoa, 3 puncheons lime-juice, for J. Leigh & Co.; 45 hogsheads 4 tierces sugar, for Rodie and Shands; 11 barrels ditto, 4 hogsheads 20 puncheons rum, 4 bales cotton, F. and R. Maxwell; 59 hogsheads 52 tierces 29 barrels sugar, 58 barrels coffee, order; 8 hogsheads sugar, for S. Holland & Co.; 33 ditto, Weston and Milburne; 23 hogsheads 6 tierces ditto, Swan & Co.; 21 ditto, 9 ditto, M'Kaud & Co.; 1 hogshead 2 tierces 1 barrel ditto, J. Milburne; 81 ditto 20 ditto 20 ditto, 60 tierces 3 barrels 60 bags coffee, Weston, Milburn & Co.; 12 barrels coffee, 12 hogsheads 1 barrel sugar, order; 232 hogsheads 53 barrels clayed sugar, 305 tierces 100 barrels 104 bags coffee, 36 bags cotton, for Bradshaws and Winder.

Brazils.—160 bags cotton, for J. T. Koster and Co.; 24 ditto, Warre, Brothers; 350 ditto, H. J. Fexeiro, 100 ditto, G. Roach & Co.; 24 ditto, W. Taylor; 140 ditto, Harrisons and Latham; 20 ditto, Dyson, Brothers & Co.; 9 bags rice, 1680 horns, 797 bags cotton, 85 chests sugar, 4 bags coffee, for Martins and Dourados, 200 bales cotton, for S. Holland & Co.; 40 ditto, J. M. Barrozo; 15 ditto, J. J. de Sequira; 18 ditto, Graham, Rigg & Co.; 93 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn, Roberts & Co.; 132 ditto, T. Ainsworth & Co.; 79 ditto, G. Roach, 150 cases sugar, Warre, Brothers; 53 ditto, 182 bales cotton, 25 cases 904 serons tallow, 9 bales neutria skins, 1234 pieces fustic, order.

America.—149 barrels ashes, 201 ditto tar, 40 ditto turpentine, 215 bales cotton, order; 509 barrels pot and pearl ashes, for Morrall and Borland; 78 barrels pot and pearl ashes, H. Matthie; 254 barrels ditto, Smith & Co.; 94 ditto, order.

Mediterranean.—230 tons valonia, 10 cases opium, 10 bales silk, 312 bales madder roots, 596 cases 24 drums figs, 18 tons emery stones, for Hughes and Duncan; 50 tons barilla, 204 bags shumac, 124 ditto rags, 25 casks lemon-juice, 5 bales skins, 30 cwt. cork-wood for Crokat and Platt; 19 barrels, 17 half-ditto argol, 28 tons sulphur, for J. Woodhouse & Co.; 180 tons valonia order.

Spain.—600 qr. barrels, 241 boxes 100 half-ditto raisins, 1 ditto 20 half-ditto almonds, 80 barrels figs, 10 jars grapes, 200 bags shumac, for J. Kirkpatrick; 1 box raisins, 1 ditto almonds, Graham, Rigg & Co.; 10 boxes raisins, 6 jars grapes, 2 kegs Malaga wine, J. Scott; 24 boxes raisins, Robinson; 91 bags wool, for Hughes and Duncan, 65 ditto, Patterson and Malonek; 31 ditto, 30 hogsheads tobacco, Falkner, Lloyd, Hamer and Co.

Portugal.—140 bags cotton, for J. Turner & Co.; 150 ditto, T. and W. Earle & Co. 50 ditto, C. P. de Carvalho & Co.; 45 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn & Co.; 17 ditto, Stack, Lynch and Hore, 127 ditto, Lyne, Brothers & Co.; 11 ditto, Harrisons and Latham; 2 frails raisins, 2 baskets almonds, 1 ditto walnuts, 4 boxes grapes, B. Green; 40 bags cotton, 32 boxes lemons and oranges, 32 frails figs, order; 79 bags wool, for H. Holmes and Sons; 71 half-chests lemons and oranges, Hird and Ball, 2 jars grapes, J. W. Cunningham; 27 bags wool, 30 half-chests lemons and oranges, order; 22 tons cork-wood, for Vogeler & Co.; 24 chests oranges, Hird and Ball; 26 frails figs, J. Martin; 130 chests and half-chests oranges, 14 ditto lemons, for T. and W. Earle & Co.; 32 tons cork-wood, W. Dixon, jun.; 20 ditto, for Vogeler & Co.; 24 chests oranges and lemons, Hird and Ball; 36 frails figs, J. Martins.

Russia.—1503 bars iron, 209 casks tallow, 970 bundles flax, 118 bundles hemp, 400 mats, for J. and R. Gladstone.

Prussia.—61 chests, 12 bales linen, 110 bales rags, order.

Iceland.—42 packs wool, 4 casks 4 packs 6 bags feathers, 5 casks tallow, 41 bundles sheep-skins, 3 packs eider-down, 1 cask 1 case swan-skins and quills, 1 cask quills, 82 cwt. stock-fish, 1 case lamb-skins, 1 ditto, 1 cask fox ditto, 71 packs 15 casks woollen mittens and gloves, 141 bundles, 1 cask, a pack woollen stockings, 10 casks train-oil, 22 tons salt-fish, 4 casks tallow.

From 30th Nov. to 7th Dec.

West-Indies.—303 hogsheads, 3 tierces, 281 barrels sugar, for Falkner and Mawdsleys; 85 hogsheads ditto, G. and R. Dennistoun & Co.; 29 ditto, 42 ditto, J. Wood; 5 ditto 3 ditto, D. Tyson; 4 ditto 62 ditto, Q. Dick & Co.; 7 ditto, 1 tierce ditto, W. Hodgkinson; 12 ditto, 18 ditto, J. Moore, 20 tierces, 20 barrels ditto, Burrow and Nottage; 20 hogshead ditto, M. and J. Poole; 25 ditto, Lang, Jenins and Co.; 7 ditto, W. and J. M'Call; 12 ditto, Redish, Bird and Co.; 11 tierces ditto, Rodie and Shands; 12 hogsheads 17 tierces 20 barrels ditto, 10 bales cotton-wool, C. Hagart & Co.; 24 hogsheads sugar, for J. M. Hartley, 15 ditto, Thelluson and Co.; 36 tierces ditto, 264 casks coffee, Blount & Co.; 1 cask tamarinds, J. Syers; 20 hogsheads sugar, for J. Leigh & Co.; 9 ditto, Conner and Moore; 3 puncheons lime-juice, Bradshaws and Winder; 141 hogsheads 18 barrels 7 tierces sugar, 60 bales cotton, 39 puncheons rum, 9 tons lugnumvitæ, 7 ditto fustic, W. Rigg; 17 bales cotton, Hamilton & Co.

Brazils.—1402 bags cotton, 140 chests sugar, 35 tons fustic, for Campbell and Frears; 45 bags cotton, T. and G. Hawkes; 98 ditto, J. Turner; 15 ditto, J. Fulton; 52 ditto, Edwards & Co.; 692 hides, 30 bags cotton, for Stack, Lynch and Hore; 30 ditto, A. P. Fortuna; 30 chests sugar, R. and A Harrisons and Latham; 12 ditto, S. and E. Needham; 57 ditto, J. Formby; 4 ditto, G. Roach and Co.; 11 bags cotton, 91 arrobes fustic, 1500 staves, E. Smith; 62 chests sugar, 400 arrobes fustic, G. Dance; 200 bales cotton, for S. Holland & Co; 40 ditto, J. M. Barroza; 15 ditto, J. J. de Sequira; 18 ditto, Graham, Rigg & Co; 93 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn, Roberts & Co.; 132 ditto, T. Ainsworth & Co.; 79 ditto, G. Roach & Co.; 150 cases sugar, Warre, Brothers; 53 ditto, 182 bales cotton, 25 cases 904 serons tallow, 9 bales neutria skins, 1234 pieces fustic, order.

America.—177 tierces 2 boxes 1 keg salmon, 2 casks 2 barrels 7 bundles furs, 1300 codfish, 1 keg cod tongues, 4 kegs 4 boxes carpetiug, 3 kegs cranberries, J. Davies; 451 bales cotton, 645 barrels tar, 298 ditto turpentine, 1400 pipes 1900 hogsheads 2500 barrels staves, for Cropper, Benson & Co.; 317 bales cotton, 10 hogsheads tobacco, 25,000 barrel staves, for Cropper, Benson and Co.; 100 tierces rice, A. M'Gregor & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Hamilton, Crowder & Co.; 83 ditto, Morrall and Borland; 148 hogsheads tobacco, Little and Co. and J. T. Muller; 134 barrels tar, for Martin, Hope and Thornely.

Newfoundland.—40 tierces 40 barrels salmon, 216 casks cod liver oil, for W. Taylor; 2 barrels capelin, 1 keg cod sounds and tongues, 2 mats cod-fish, 1 keg berries, Follet and Neal.

Mediterranean.—64 baskets barilla, 27 sacks galls, 50 bags natron, 30 coils cordage, 76 bundles of hemp, 5 casks currants, 7 casks tallow, 90 bales cotton, 30 cwt fustic, for Crokat and Platt.

Portugal.—30 pipes wine, for J. Seddon & Co.; 10 ditto, J. Knowles, 10 ditto, Lace and Cravan, 10 ditto, R. Golightly, 10 ditto, S. Brown; 6 ditto, D. Harrison, 6 ditto, J. and J. Garside, 6 ditto, J. Nerner; 6 do. Patterson and Malonek, 6 do. A.

Getty; 6 ditto, G. Steele; 5 ditto, T. Peacopp; 5 ditto, W. Dixon, jun.; 3 ditto, Townshend & Co.; 7 ditto, 6 hogsheads ditto, Follett and Neal; 7 tons cork-wood, T. and W. Earle & Co.; 425 pipes 6 hogsheads wine; 124 bags cotton, 55 bags wool, for Strobel and Church; 109 ditto, C. and J. Rawdon & Co.; 8 ditto, S. Holland & Co.; 24 ditto, Bates and Smith; 24 chests oranges, for Hird and Ball; 286 bags wool, C. and J. Rawdon & Co.; 40 ditto, Hibblethwaite; 40 ditto, J. N. Vizett and Co.; 51 ditto, Bates and Smith; 64 ditto, 40 frails figs, Dyson, Brothers & Co.; 4 chests oranges, 25 frails figs, for P. and R. Dawson, 20 chests oranges and lemons, A. Nunes; 8 bags cotton, Lyne, Brothers & Co.; 678 chests 105 boxes oranges and lemons, A. J. Coritho; 29 baskets chestnuts, 90 ropes onions, D. P. Castello.

Russia.—41 bundles hemp, 200 mats for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham.

From 7th to 14th December.

West-Indies.—395 hogsheads 135 tierces 1 barrel sugar, 70 ditto coffee, 107 bales cotton, 3 tierces 2 barrels old copper, for Barton, Irlam and Higginson; 21 ditto sugar, J. Webster; 2 hogsheads ditto, A. Davidson; 3 kegs preserved ginger, B. Thomas; 6 ditto 4 casks ditto, Withers and Martin; 10 bales cotton, Rodie and Shands; 55 cow-hides, G. Keyzar; 39 hogsheads sugar, for J. Gibbons; 14 ditto, G. Case & Co.; 8 ditto, Patterson and Malonek; 16 ditto, 7 barrels ditto, 5 puncheons 5 pipes rum, Thorley and Hill; 11 hogsheads 34 barrels 10 half-ditto sugar, 35 bales 2 pockets cotton, 2 casks lime-juice, 1 hogshead Madeira wine order, 343 hogsheads 68 tierces 81 barrels sugar, 187 puncheons rum, 11 puncheons 2 pipes lime-juice, 17 barrels coffee, 2 bales cotton, 88 hides, for Shipley & Co.; 279 hogsheads 72 barrels sugar, 20 bales cotton, 7 hogsheads 16 barrels coffee, 1 box succades, for M. Hammil; 1 ditto, I. Hunter, 1 barrel sugar, 1 ditto coffee, T. Watson; 507 hogsheads 22 barrels 11 pipes 1 hogshead Madeira wine, for S. M'Donald & Co.; 50 hogsheads sugar, J. Sutherland and Co.; 8 pipes 22 hogsheads wine, Alanson and Clifford; 2 pipes ditto, Clough, Wilkes and Clough, 1 ditto, B. Gray, Esq.; 1 ditto, ——————; 1 ditto, J. Bond; 1 ditto, G. N. Hardey, 1 ditto, J. Buckley; 1 ditto, P. Dodgson, 2 ditto, J. E. Edgar.

Brazils.—8 bags cotton, for I. Tarleton, 12 ditto, Lopez and Collins; 25 ditto, Dyson, Brothers & Co.; 188 ditto, Lyne, Brothers & Co.; 50 bags cotton, J. L. Schegneyer; 25 ditto, Glover & Co.; 10 ditto, W. and J. ————; 1 ditto, J. Grimshaw, 100 ditto, D. Burton and Sons; 70 ditto, Peel, Yates & Co.; 12 ditto, W. Lance; 66 ditto, F. Haywood; 12 ditto, W. Lyne; 26 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn & Co.; 36 ditto, Midgley, Hammond and Co.; 30 ditto, J. T. Keyzar & Co.; 203 ditto, 100 serons tallow, 67 bags cotton, for Porcher, Redhead & Co.; 31 ditto, Glover, Chippendale & Co.; 23 bales cotton, H. Midgley & Co.; 40 ditto, J. Grimshaw; 180 ditto, J. Peel; 30 ditto, W. and J. Harding; 80 ditto, J. and W. Leaf; 11 ditto, J. Brown; 39 ditto, J. Robinson; 23 ditto, Lyne, Hathorne & Co.; 55 ditto, Dos Santos & Co.; 114 bags cotton, 2 pipes Teneriffe wine, order; 30 bags cotton, J. Bowden; 77 ditto, W. Taylor, 53 ditto, 1500 couros, Holford and Gonne; 85 ditto, G. Robinson; 64 ditto, Dyson & Co.; 370 ditto, J. T. Koster; 130 ditto, ——, Lynch and Hore; 85 ditto, D. Burn; 40 ditto, Butler, & Co.; 86 ditto, Lyne, Hathorn, Roberts & Co.; 33 ditto, H. J. Teixeira; 3 casks 1 puncheon 3 cases 2 bottles ditto, J. R. Gladstone.

America.—285 barrels turpentine, 260 casks flax-seed, 30 c. staves, for Martin, Hope and Thornley; 60 bales cotton, Hamilton & Co.; 59 ditto, order; 146 bales cotton, 1010 barrels tar, Davidson; 222 bales cotton, Hamilton, Crowder & Co.; 60 ditto, Ewart, & Co.; 39 barrels pot and pearl ashes, for H. Matthie;

Newfoundland.—2020 cwt. cod-fish, 197 casks cod-liver oil, for Hamilton and Graham.

Mediterranean.—15 casks brimstone, 18 ditto fustic, 43 casks currants, 150 bags sacks galls, 12 hogsheads 1 half ditto oil, 52 bales wool, 2 casks safflower, 4 boxes opium, for A. Hargraves; 3 tons fustic, J. B. Graham; 50 barrels raisins, 10 casks oil, 99 bags madder-roots, J. Watson.

Spain.—9 hogsheads tobacco, for Falkner, Lloyd, Hamer & Co.; 29 bales wool, J. Schofield & Co.; 34 ditto, Buchanan and Benn; 110 ditto, order.

Portugal.—556 chests 253 boxes lemons and oranges, 22 bags oranges, 15 ditto chestnuts, 9 ditto onions, 70 frails figs.

Importations at the PORT of LONDON, for the Month ending 20th Dec. 1809.

Ashes, Pearl and Pot, cwts.	1,890	Orchella Weed, tons.	25
Barilla, tons.	160	Pimento, lbs.	1,650
Brandy, galls.	1,500	Rags, cwts.	40,000
Brimstone, cwts.	97,000	Rape Seed, qrs.	720
Bristles, doz. lbs.	120,000	Rasins, Sun, cwts.	16,700
Butter, tons	1,510	Raisins, Smyrna, cwts.	18,000
Cochineal, lb.	13,000	Rhubarb, lbs.	8,400
Coffee, cwt.	9,500	Rice, cwts.	12,500
Copperas, cwt.	1,150	Rum, galls.	15,400
Cork, tons	75	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	200,000
Cotton, lbs.	200,000	——, Raw, lbs.	180,000
Currrants, cwts.	1,420	Smalts, lbs.	10,000
Flax, tons.	1,780	Sugar, cwts.	26,600
Hemp, tons	1,450	Tallow, tons	2,000
Linseed, qrs.	1,260	Tar, lasts	670
Madder, tons	1,927	Tobacco, lbs.	170,000
Oil, Olives, tons	1,400	Wheat, qrs.	100,000
Oil, Sperm, tons	360	Wine, galls.	460,000
Oil, Turpentine, lbs.	100,000	Wool, cwts.	780

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 26 Nov.	*Tuesday*, 5 Dec.	*Tuesday*, 12 Dec.	*Tuesday*, 19 Dec.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	31 4	32 0	32 2	31 6
Ditto at sight	31 0	31 5	31 5	30 11
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 15	9 14	9 13	9 16
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	29 4	28 8	29 6	29 2
Altona, 2 *Us.*	29 2	29 1	29 7	29 3
Paris, 1 day's date	20 1	29 16	19 16	19 16
Ditto, at sight	20 5	20 0	20 0	20 0
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 0	20 0	20 0
Madrid ... *Effective*	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68	67	65	65
Oporto	68	67	66	66
Rio Janeiro	70	70	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36¾	36½
Dublin	10	9¼	9½	9½
Cork	10¼	10	10	10

New Dollars 5*s.* 7*d.* per oz.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 9th December, 1809.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	102	10	Pease	57	8
Rye	59	1	Beans	59	4
Barley	51	10	Oats	31	5
Oatmeal	53	5	Beer or Big	36	10

CORN EXCHANGE.--Price of Grain on board of Ship, 17th Dec.

Wheat	80	to	100	Boilers	75	—	84
——, fine,	105	—	110	Gray	50	—	56
——, superfine,	112	—	114	Beans, new,	56	—	60
Rye	50	—	56	Ticks	40	—	46
Barley	40	—	59	Oats	28	—	34
——, fine,	60	—	62	Polands	30	—	40
Malt	80	—	82	Fine Flour	90	—	95
White Pease	70	—	75	Seconds	80	—	85

Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280 lb.

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL, 9th Dec.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English	16	3 per 70lbs.	Barley, Scotch	7	0 per 60lbs.
—— Dantzig	15	6 ditto.	—— Irish	6	3 ditto.
—— American	15	9 ditto.	Malt, Fine	14	0 pr 36 qts.
—— Quebec	14	3 ditto.	—— Inferior	13	0 ditto.
—— Irish	13	0 ditto.	Beans, Small	69	0 per qr.
Oats, Potatoe	4	2 per 45lbs	—— Tick	67	6 ditto.
—— Limerick	4	1 ditto.	Peas, White	90	0 ditto.
—— Waterford	4	1 ditto.	—— Grey	55	0 ditto.
—— Cork	3	3 ditto.	Flour, Fine	83	6 pr 280lbs.
—— Wexford	3	5 ditto.	—— Seconds	80	6 ditto.
Barley, English	3	2 per 60lbs.	—— Am. Sup.	58	3 pr 196lbs.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4	2	to	5	4
Mutton	4	8	—	5	6
Veal	5	6	—	6	6
Pork	5	6	—	6	2
Lamb	0	0	—	0	0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Carcase.

Beef	3	2	to	4	4
Mutton	3	4	—	4	8
Veal	4	0	—	5	4
Pork	5	8	—	6	4
Lamb	4	4	—	5	4

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent, bags,	£4	10	to	5	10	Kent, pockets,	£4	10	to	6	0
Sussex	4	10	—	5	0	Sussex	4	0	—	5	10
Essex	4	0	—	4	15	Essex	7	0	—	8	0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 57*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.--*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*—From London Gazette of 16th Dec. 1809.

HAY AND STRAW.---Per Load.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

Hay	£6	6	0	to	6	14
Clover	7	0	0	—	—	—
Straw	2	8	0	—	2	14

WHITECHAPEL.

Hay	5	14	0	—	6	6
Clover	£6	16	—	8	0
Straw	1	14	—	2	0

SMITHFIELD.

Hay	6	0	—	6	6
Clover	7	0	—	7	7
Straw	1	12	—	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

Newcastle	58	0	—	74	0	Cinders	41	0	—	—	—
Sunderland	59	0	—	73	0	Other Coals	60	0	—	70	—

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices.

DECEMBER 21st, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B The Duties which are paid by the Importers are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
ALUM English	22	10	0	23	0	0	T
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Jordan	12	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Valentia	6	0	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	1	3	0	1	6	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	9	0	5	9	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Florence White	6	0	0	6	15	0	—
—— Red	6	10	0	6	10	0	—
—— Naples White	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Red	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl,	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Pot best	2	18	0	3	6	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	2	13	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	3	2	0	—
—— Sicily	2	12	6	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pot	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	2	0	0	2	6	0	—
—— Italian	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best	1	6	0	1	8	0	G.
—— Inferior	1	5	0	1	6	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro	22	0	0	26	10	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	17	10	0	18	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	17	10	0	18	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.	18	0	0	19	0	0	—
CAPERS French	7	0	0	13	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	6	0	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	13	0	1	18	0	lb.
—— East India	0	5	10	0	7	3	—
Cocoa West India	3	18	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export	5	16	0	6	6	0	—
Coffee W. I. very ord.	3	10	0	4	8	0	—
—— ord.	4	9	0	4	14	0	—
—— mid	4	15	0	5	10	0	—
—— good	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
—— fine	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.	5	17	6	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	6	8	0	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc	0	2	6	0	2	7	lb.
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	1	0	2	2	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	0	0	2	1	—
	Brazil Para	0	1	11	0	2	0	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	2	0	0	2	3	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	5	0	1	11	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	8	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	2	0	0	2	2	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	10	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	10	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	8	—
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		24	0	0	27	0	0	T.
—— Brazil		34	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	44	0	0	—
—— Fustic		17	10	0	18	0	0	—
—— Zant or young		25	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Logwood Camp		21	0	0	21	10	0	—
—— Hond. chipt		16	0	0	16	6	0	—
—— Jamaica chipt		14	14	0	15	5	0	—
—— unchipt		10	0	0	11	0	0	—
—— Nicaragia, large		34	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— small		11	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sanders Red		34	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.								
ALOES, Barbadoes		28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
—— Succotorine		16	0	0	17	0	0	—
—— Hepatic or E. I.		10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Angelica Root		5	10	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude		6	0	0	7	0	0	—
Arsenic Red		4	4	0	4	6	0	—
—— White		3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Balsam Capivi		0	3	7	0	3	9	lb.
—— Peru		0	9	6	0	10	0	—
—— Tolu		0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits,		0	4	0	0	4	6	—
—— Red		1	10	0	1	12	0	—
—— Yellow		0	4	9	0	6	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.		4	14	0	5	0	0	C.
—— English		0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
—— unrefined or Tinc.		5	15	0	6	10	0	C.
Camphire Refined		0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
—— Unrefined		27	0	0	0	0	0	C.

No Trea allowed.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Cantharides	0	14	6	0	0	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	10	0	0	10	6	—
Cassia Buds	14	0	0	14	4	0	C.
——Fistula W. I.	3	15	0	5	0	0	—
——Lignea	6	0	0	18	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	3	0	5	6	bo
Coculus Indicus	10	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	5	0	0	3	6	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	7	15	0	9	10	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	11	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	11	6	0	0	0	—
—— Origanum	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	3	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	22	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Turkey fine	9	0	0	11	11	0	—
—— Barbary	2	16	0	3	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	16	0	0	29	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal scraped	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
—— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	6	0	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Sandrac	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	2	6	—
—— Tragacanth	10	0	0	21	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	17	6	0	0	0	—
Isinglass, Book	1	3	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	1	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	1	9	0	0	0	0	—
Manna,	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Musk, China	0	17	6	1	0	0	oz
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium,	1	4	0	1	10	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	2	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	6	0	7	0	—
—— Russia	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	1	16	0	2	2	0	C.
Sago	1	18	0	2	6	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	15	0	10	0	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony,	1	15	0	2	0	0	lb.
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Coriander, English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
—— Cummin	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
—— Fenugreek	3	5	0	3	10	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Shellack	4	0	0	8	0	0	C.
Stickiack	4	10	0	7	0	0	lb.
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	C.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	8	0	0	8	10	0	C.
Soap, Yellow	5	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Mottled	5	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Curd	5	18	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——China	5	5	0	5	6	0	lb.
——West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	2	9	0	3	3	lb.
——Dry	0	4	6	0	4	8	—
——Crystalized	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	C.
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	C.
ElephT. 70 to 90lb each	28	0	0	31	0	0	C.
——Scrivelloes	14	0	0	20	0	0	C.
FEATHERS Dantz.	0	2	11	0	3	0	lb.
——Hambro'	0	2	2	0	2	8	—
——Russia	0	1	10	0	2	9	—
——Down	0	3	9	0	4	3	—
Flax, Riga	107	0	0	108	0	0	T.
—Petersburgh 12 head	98	0	0	100	0	0	lb.
GALLS, Aleppo blue	7	5	0	7	7	0	C.
——mixt	5	15	0	5	17	6	lb.
Geneva Holland	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	2	12	0	0	0	0	C.
——thin	2	10	0	0	0	0	C.
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	78	0	0	83	0	0	T.
——Out shot	76	0	0	78	0	0	—
—Codilia	76	0	0	78	0	0	—
—Petersburg Clean	80	0	0	84	0	0	lb.
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	7	—
——Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse, British	0	15	6	0	16	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	9	6	0	10	6	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	7	6	0	9	3	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	4	6	0	7	3	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora	0	9	3	0	10	9	—
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	3	0	9	0	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	5	3	0	8	0	—
East Ind. Brazil	0	1	6	0	3	0	—
East Ind. Blue	0	10	0	0	11	6	C.
East Ind. Purple	0	7	6	0	9	6	—
East Ind. Copper and violet	0	7	6	0	9	0	—
East Ind. Copper	0	3	3	0	7	3	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	C.
——Old Sable	24	0	0	29	0	0	lb.
——New Sable	21	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Gurioffs	21	10	0	22	0	0	C.
——Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
LEMONS repa.	6	0	0	0	0	0	Ch

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Licorice Italian	10	10	0	11	5	0	C.
——— Spanish	10	0	0	10	10	0	—
Lead, Pigs	19	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet	19	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Ears	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— 6 to 12	20	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red	25	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	29	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore	28	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDER, Dutch Cro.	4	13	0	5	10	0	C.
———Ombro	3	10	0	4	10	0	—
———Gamene	1	5	0	3	5	0	—
———Mulls	0	7	0	0	18	0	—
——— Roots	0	70	0	0	0	0	—
Mats, Archangel	8	0	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	50	0	0	55	0	0	Jr.
———½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
——Olive Barbary	81	0	0	82	0	0	F.
———Gallipoli	75	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Palm	3	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	7	10	0	8	0	0	—
———Foreign	7	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English	65	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Refined	66	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed, English	80	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound.	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm.	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
———Head Matter	113	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale, Greenland	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Brazil or P. Fish	43	10	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	4	0	0	0	0	0	ch
———St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
———Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——Sweden	0	19	6	0	0	0	—
——British	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	5	15	0	5	18	0	—
Butter Cork 1st	5	8	0	5	10	0	—
Butter Waterford 1st	5	6	0	5	8	0	—
Butter Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Friesland	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Butter York Best	5	4	0	5	6	0	Fi
Butter Cumberland	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
Irish Bacon new	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
Irish Beef India	10	0	0	10	5	0	Ti
Irish Beef mess	7	10	0	7	12	6	—
Irish Pork India	9	5	0	9	10	0	Ti
Irish ——new mess	5	15	6	5	17	0	—
Hams	4	10	0	5	12	0	C.
——Westphalia	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
Rags Hambro' SPF	3	7	0	3	8	0	C.
——— FF	2	14	0	2	17	0	—
——— FX	1	13	0	2	0	0	—
———Italian fine	3	12	0	0	0	0	—
———Seconds	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
Rice,	1	10	0	0	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices.	Currants	3	10	0	4	14	0	C.
	Figs Faro	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
	——Turkey	2	10	0	3	0	0	—
	Prunes new	5	16	0	4	4	0	—
	Muscatels	6	0	0	10	0	0	—
	Bloom or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	—
	Sun or Solis. new	3	0	0	4	0	0	—
	Denia or Malaga	2	6	0	2	12	0	—
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	—
	——Smyrna new	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
Rosin		0	17	0	0	18	0	—
Rum Jamaica		0	5	0	0	6	9	G.
——Leeward Island		0	4	0	0	4	4	lb.
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	C.
Safflower		4	10	0	6	10	0	—
Saltpetre, En. In. Rough		4	4	0	4	2	6	—
——British, Refined		4	8	0	4	10	0	—
Smalts		0	1	9	0	2	9	lb.
Shumack		5	6	0	1	10	0	C.
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	—
	Lamb Italian	12	12	0	0	0	0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
	Kid Italian	16	0	0	17	0	0	—
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	—
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	—
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	—
	—For. salted	0	6	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	19	0	0	30	0	—
	——— Novi	0	23	0	0	44	0	—
	China 5 moss	none			0	0	0	—
	—— 6 moss	0	32	6	0	38	0	—
	Milan	37	0	0	40	0	0	—
	Reggio	0	25	0	0	28	0	—
	Brutia	0	29	6	0	31	0	—
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0	50	0	0	56	0	—
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	—
	Modena	none			0	0	0	—
	Piedm	0	59	0	0	65	0	—
	Milan	0	50	0	0	55	0	—
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	lb.
——Cloves		0	9	6	0	10	6	—
——Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	—
——Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	4	0	—
Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	—
——White		6	15	0	10	0	0	—
——East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	—
——Pepper		0	2	7	0	0	0	lb.
——White		0	4	3	0	4	4	—
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	C.
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	—
Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	8	0	0	0	G.
* SUGAR. Wateriside P. Antigua		0	75	0	0	81	0	C.
Barba. Clayed 1s		0	88	0	0	90	0	—
——— 2d		0	82	0	0	84	0	—
——— 3d.		0	78	0	0	80	0	—
Musco. orbrown		0	75	0	0	81	0	—
Dom. Nev. & Tor.		0	75	0	0	80	0	—

* Sugars imported into Great Britain from the East Indies by the East India Company, are bonded, and on being cleared out of the East India Company's warehouses, for home consumption, the purchasers are to pay the custom duty of 11l 2s. per cwt. Additional duty on all sugars 20 per cent. All white or clayed sugar of the British plantations imported since the 24th of June, 1789, pays a custom duty of 11 2s. 4d. per cwt. All British plantation raw sugar on being exported to Ireland or elsewhere, draw back 27s. per cwt. Havannah sugar, if warehoused, pays a duty of 1s. 10½ per cwt. on being exported. Refined sugar, called bastard ground sugar, 28s. 6d. and in bastard broken in pieces, 23s. 1d. All refined sugar, 43s. except double loaves, which is 63s. Refined sugar broken in pieces, is allowed a bounty of 5s. per cwt. on exportation. If exported in a foreign ship, 1s. 6d. ster.

	TO £	s.	d.	FROM £	s.	d.	C.
SUGAR, Wholesale Prices — Grenada Muscov.	0	75	0	0	78	0	cwt.
Jamaica brown	0	75	0	0	76	0	
—— middling	0	76	0	0	78	0	
—— good	0	80	0	0	82	0	
—— fine	0	83	0	0	84	0	
St Kitts & Monts.	0	76	0	0	81	0	
Tobago & St Vin.	0	75	0	0	79	0	
Surinam & Dem.	0	74	0	0	77	0	
Trinidad	0	74	0	0	77	0	
East India	0	72	0	0	80	0	
Ground tips	0	74	0	0	76	0	
—— middles	0	76	0	0	78	0	
—— Faces	0	80	0	0	84	0	
Sugar Brokers Prices — Lumps, Brown	0	105	0	0	0	0	
——Middling	0	106	0	0	0	0	
——Best	0	109	0	0	116	0	
Sing. Loa. Brown	0	107	0	0	108	0	
——Middling	0	109	0	0	110	0	
——Best	0	112	0	0	114	0	
Powder Loaves	0	110	0	0	118	0	
Molasses	0	37	6	0	38	6	
TALLOW Town	4	18	6	0	0	0	cwt.
—— Russian Yellow	4	6	0	4	9	0	
—— White	4	5	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap	4	4	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat	0	5	3	0	0	0	st.
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	C.
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	8	0	2	10	0	
—Stockholm	2	10	0	2	12	0	
TEA without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea	0	1	6	0	1	9	lb.
—Congou	0	3	0	0	3	6	
—Campoi	0	3	2	0	3	6	
—Pekoe	0	3	9	0	4	0	
—Twankay	0	3	2	0	3	6	
—Hyson Skin	0	3	0	0	3	7	
—Hyson	0	4	6	0	5	10	
—Gunpowder	0	4	8	0	6	6	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks	8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER, Deals — Dantz 3inby40 ft	0	0	0	0	0	0	each
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——2 ——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dantzick Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C. red

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
TIMBER, American — Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	Load
Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded — Maryland fi	0	1	1	0	1	4	lb.
Good Colour	0	0	10	0	1	0	
——Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	lb.
——Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	4	lb.
——Ordinary	0	0	9	0	0	11	
——Carolina	0	0	7½	0	1	1	
——Georgia	0	0	10	0	1	1	
——Strip leaf	0	1	2	0	1	4	
——Turkey	0	1	4	0	1	8	
Tortoise-shell	0	17	6	1	0	0	lb.
Turpentine, American	2	4	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia	21	0	0	22	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch	0	4	10	0	0	0	lb.
——China	0	5	0	0	7	6	
WAX, Bees, English	16	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——American	15	0	0	15	10	0	
——African	10	15	0	11	10	0	
——Dantzic & Ham.	16	0	0	16	10	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
WINE, Dealers Prices of — Red Port	90	0	0	95	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar, Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
——Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
——Providence	11	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hisp.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	82	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	80	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	74	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46½	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
——Goats Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
——Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE FROM LONDON.

At 1 ½gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.—At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Jersey, Guernsey.—At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.—At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp. ships) return 2l. From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, American ships.—At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.—At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.—At 8gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c. Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil, South America, return 4l.—At 10 gs. Senegambia; U. S. of America (Brit. Ships) return 5l. Jamaica, South America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito Shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East Indies, or home.—East Indies to London.—Westward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Westward Islands.—To Gottenburgh and back 20 gs. return 4 with convoy.—Stockholm and places adjacent, 16gs. return 4.—Lisbon 8 gs. return 4.—Oporto, 10 gs. return 4.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of NOVEMBER to 20th of DECEMBER, 1809.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per C en 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																			£ s. d.			
Nov. 20	—	69¼	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 29½	—	—	—	8 13p	—	70⅛	—	—
21	275	69⅜	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 29p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	70	—	—
22	274½	68⅝	69⅝	83⅝	—	101½	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	196½	28 ½	—	—	—	9 14p	—	69¾	—	—
23	—	69⅛	69⅛	84	—	101⅝	18⅜	—	—	2½ p	67⅝	—	195½	28 29p	—	—	—	11 14p	—	70	—	—
24	272½	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	101¼	18⅜	—	—	—	67½	—	195½	28 29p	—	—	—	11 15p	—	70	—	—
25	—	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	101⅛	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 30½	—	—	—	12 16p	—	70	—	—
27	—	69⅛	69⅝	84	—	101⅛	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	195½	29 ½	—	—	—	12 16p	—	69⅞	—	—
28	274½	69⅛	69⅝	84	—	101½	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	195	27 28½	—	—	—	11 15p	—	70⅛	—	—
29	279½	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 p	—	—	—	11 15p	—	70⅛	—	—
Dec. 1	279	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 27p	—	—	—	12 15p	—	70⅛	—	—
2	—	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 27½	—	—	—	11 16p	—	70⅛	—	—
4	—	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	101⅞	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14p	—	70⅛	—	—
5	278¼	69⅛	70	84⅛	—	102	18⅜	—	—	2½ p	—	—	—	24 25p	—	—	—	12 15p	—	70⅛	—	—
6	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2⅝ p	68	—	—	24 25½	—	—	—	12 15p	—	70⅛	—	—
7	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 25p	—	—	—	10 14p	—	70⅛	—	—
8	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2½ p	—	—	—	25 p	—	—	—	10 14p	—	70⅛	—	—
9	—	69	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 24p	—	—	—	10 14p	—	70⅛	—	—
11	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2⅝ p	—	—	—	23 24p	—	—	—	8 12p	—	70	—	—
12	278	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2½ p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 13p	—	70⅛	—	—
13	277½	69⅛	—	84	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2½ p	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	70⅛	—	—
14	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2⅝ p	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	8 12p	—	70⅛	—	—
15	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	2¾ p	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	71	—	—
16	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	68⅜	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	70⅞	—	—
18	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	8 11p	—	70⅞	—	—
19	—	69⅛	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 21p	—	—	—	6 10p	—	70⅞	—	—
20	—	69¼	—	84⅛	—	—	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	7 10p	—	71⅛	—	—

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.]

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 14, Bishopsgate Without.